

MAY 2 1916

PRESBYTERY OF ALASKA

PRESBYTERY OF YUKON

THE BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS
OF THE
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE U.S.A.

HEADQUARTERS
No. 156 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

TERRITORY OF ALASKA
JAMES H. CONDIT, D. D., GENERAL MISSIONARY
JUNEAU, ALASKA

April 20, 1916

Rev. John Dixon, D.D.,

156 5th Avenue, N.Y.

My dear Dr. Dixon:

Regarding the estimate of Alaska Presbytery, both for the three months extension and for the year beginning July 1st, it may be well for me to offer some explanation.

Under the item of the extension estimate "Sitka".

Mr. Buchanan will leave early in May for Sitka. The \$60 asked for moving expenses should be sent upon receipt of this letter. I have taken for granted that you approve of the action of the Home Mission Committee in transferring Mr. Buchanan since Dr. Young refers to the same in his letter of the 11th inst. I have therefore instructed Mr. Buchanan to proceed to Sitka before the beginning of another month's rent, for house, here in Juneau. I enclose requisition and will take care of this bill here.

Under the item in extension "Kake, Repair to boat"

This is for overhauling the "Lois". I have just been down to the machine shop where the repairs are being made. The shaft was in such condition as to make travel unsafe, in fact it is strange that we did not break down on our recent visit to Hoonah for Presbytery. The engine had been in constant use for more than four years. In order to make the boat safe for travel and also as a protection of the money invested in the boat it was necessary that this thorough overhauling of the engine be made. The amount asked for, \$170, should be forwarded upon receipt of this letter. As it will be better, I think, for me to settle this repair bill, I am making out a requisition for the above sum. This covers paint, rope, etc., required, in addition to engine repair.

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Dr. Dixon, 4/20/16

Under the item of extension "Thane, rent of house"

Since Mr. Buchanan is transferred to Sitka there will be no house rent for him for the two months of May and June.

In farther explanation of this transfer I may say that the problem of the proper care of the Thane field is a perplexing one. I may say in all frankness that we are not convinced that we have yet found just the man for this work. I am convinced that Mr. Buchanan is exactly the right man for Sitka. The Thane work is of such an entirely different character from any organized church or mission work as to make it necessary to find a man more along the line of Y.M.C.A. training. We do not for a moment think of abandoning the Thane work; but for the present, and until exactly the right type of man may be found, it seems advisable to pause. This conclusion has been reached, also, from another angle. When we began to investigate the building proposition and ran up against the fact that we would be compelled to build on ground owned and controlled by the company, and could not acquire title, we were puzzled again. I feel very sure that we will be able to adjust this difficulty by long term lease with such stipulations as will safeguard the interests of the Board. But in the mean time Mr. Stevens and I will take care of this field, as best we can, until we can more clearly see our way in the premises.

Under estimate for the new year, item "Hydaburg, manse repair"

As is known to the Board Mr. Howe built the new manse at Hydaburg with his own hands. He hauled and carried the lumber up the hill by hand and worked very faithfully indeed to make the \$1,000 meet the entire cost. But through no fault of his own but of the concern which gave him prices his estimate fell short \$100. This left him without a bath room and he was willing

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to do without this but I felt that the Board would not wish him either to do without this necessity or pay for it himself if the Board thought best, as he also suggested. I therefore asked the committee to include this item in the estimate for the year. It will be necessary to draw against this part of the year's estimate before the first of July as the house will be completed soon.

Under estimate for new year, item "Craig, new manse and church"

It will be a distinct advantage to build both church and manse here at the same time. The church must be built this summer. The manse ought to be, both on the score of economy in construction and also because the building now rented for manse purposes is both small and inconvenient.

Under estimate for new year, item "Angoon"

I am enclosing herewith two letters from natives of Angoon.

or
The first is from the two chief men, one of whom, Yelnowie, is now dead. The other is from an elder of the Sitka church giving an account of an evangelistic effort carried on in this village by Sitka christians with their pastor, Mr. Diven. The letters speak for themselves.

This village of Angoon is one of the most backward in S.E. Alaska. The Russian church has sustained a mission, with priest, at Kilisnoo, near Angoon, ever since the transfer of Alaska. The priest has long since removed and the field has been practically abandoned by the Greek Orthodox church. So far as any benefit of a spiritual nature is concerned it might as well have never been.

There is now at Kilisnoo a poor ignorant Salvation Army man by the name of Quick who is married to a native woman and who has tried to carry on the work of the Army in this neighborhood for years. His work is worse than nothing, in my judgement.

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I feel that the time has come when the Presbyterian church can no longer turn a deaf ear to the call of this village which has been coming to me now for two or three years. I may add that I have been in conference with the district superintendent of Indian Education here, and that he has agreed to remove the native school from Kilisnoo to Angoon provided that we establish a mission there. Kilisnoo is owned by a fish company and all matters pertaining to Indian welfare have been affected unpleasantly by this fact. It is desirable that the school be transferred to Angoon and the people will unquestionably follow.

It is not the purpose to attempt any building at Angoon until the mission has been tried out for at least a year. We ask for the salary of a man and allowance for interpreter. I hope that this item of "new work" may be granted. If it is possible to give any assurance as to this at once it would make it possible to begin the search for a man to undertake this work and this search should be at once under way.

Under estimate for new year item "Craig, foot note k."

The mission boat "Star" is turned over for exclusive use of the Hydaburg mission. Hence the necessity of providing for the travelling expenses of Mr. Coker at Craig. The joint use of the boat has been found impracticable.

Dr. Young has written to me regarding Mr. Bradshaw under dates April 3d and April 11.

In the first letter he quotes Arch Deacon Stuck as advising that our Board "get rid of him at once". In the second, and after hearing from Mr. B. as to the disposal of the money sent for dog team he suggests that "this letter puts a somewhat new phase on Bradshaw's work"

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Dr. Dixon. 4/20/16

I am of the same opinion as formerly, viz, that Mr. Bradshaw is not earning his salary at Ruby and should not be retained. I am positive that it is for the best interest of the Board that a new man be placed there. No word has come to me from Mr. Bradshaw in reply to my letter to him of the 28th of February suggesting that he prepare to leave Ruby at the opening of navigation. This may be accounted for by reason of his trip to Iditarod and also by the fact of the difficulties of mail transit at this time of the year. I regret that the \$300 was sent to Bradshaw for the dog team and should have advised against it had I know that such a step was contemplated last fall. Dr. Young suggests that the team may be left at Ruby for Mr. Bradshaw's successor, which may probably be arranged.

In concluding I should like to request that the enclosed letters be returned to me.

I also wish to ask whether it is your desire that I should return to your office the quarterly reports of missionaries, sent to me, after I have read the same.

Very sincerely,

James H. Condit.

*P. 24.16 without comment
J.H.C.*

APR 28 1916

Report and recommendations of the Home Mission Committee of the
Presbytery of Alaska, for the year beginning July First,
1916 and ending June Thirtieth 1917

Greeting

Fathers and Brethren: God has graciously vouchsafed to us another year of uninterrupted labor and opportunity in our respective fields. We acknowledge, with profound gratitude, His unfailing blessing and mercy, and earnestly pray for a continuance of the same during the coming year. To Him belongeth the glory and praise for every evidence of success in the work of the church?

Mutual

Responsibility

Your committee is moved to bring to the attention of Presbytery what was said last year, relative to Presbyterial responsibility for local work. The Board in New York is dealing with this Presbytery according to the instructions of Assembly to the Board. Our budget, and the measure of our efficiency is scrutinized with the same care and sympathy as that of each Presbytery in the States. Your committee feels its responsibility and desires to do its whole duty. We feel confident of your hearty cooperation as we strive to measure up to this larger task.

Changes in
the
Fields.

We are at a critical period in the development of our native work. Alaska is in the limelight as she has never been in the history of the territory. More people will come to Alaska this summer than at any other tourist season. The native population is slowly awaking to the situation which confronts it. The land is fast being taken up by white men hunting, fishing, and trapping are changing so rapidly as to require radical adjustments. Unscrupulous white men are ready to prey upon them and appeal to every means as an avenue to the accomplishment of their designs. Village self-government, water rights, and town reserves are things of vital importance to their future welfare. The two agencies working for the good of the natives are the Bureau of Education and the Church. The Missionary and the teacher are allies in the good work, and must often antagonize white men who seek their own selfish designs, without consideration to the effect upon the native.

Some of the fields require a word of explanation.

Saxman The natives have virtually abandoned the village of Saxman so that less time is required for this field in winter, and practically no time in summer.

Ketchikan Ketchikan is becoming a more important centre of native residence and activity.

Angeon A man should be placed at Angeon and Killisnoo this coming fall. Your committee feels that recent happenings make imperative such recommendation on the part of Presbytery. This will become an increasingly important centre of activity.

Klawock The work at Klawock is to have a resident missionary in the person of Rev. E.E. Bromley, who comes to that field in the course of a few weeks. Rev. Bromley has had experience in Alaska, and we may rightly expect great things from his work.

Sitka The removal of Rev. Diven from the Sitka field has left vacant a very important work. Your committee has in consultation with Dr Condit, canvassed the situation carefully, and recommends to Presbytery the transfer of Rev. Buchanan from the Thane work to this field. This recommendation is made in view of the eminent qualifications of Rev. Buchanan for the Sitka work and the further consideration of a proposed plan to develop the work at Thane along somewhat different lines than those heretofore followed.

Thane We are still in the experimental stage in the Thane work. For the right man, here is one of the great works in our Presbytery. It will take the exceptional man in this field and for such a man there are unusual successes in store. Your committee is of opinion that a work largely of a social character will be the beginning of the real work in that field. We are praying for the right man.

General Missionary We consider ourselves particularly fortunate in having, within the bounds of Presbytery, the Board's special representative Dr Condit's presence here, his sympathetic interest and wise counsel in matters pertaining to our fields of labor, is of incalculable value to the work and the workers. His statesmanlike view of the work and close contact with the men, make for an increasing efficiency, and a closer coordination of the work, which is more and more manifest.

Sheldon Jackson School The school at Sitka continues to be one of the great factors in the work among natives. Every village in south-eastern Alaska has one or more representatives in training here.

S.J.S.

The influence of these students in the parishes of the Presbytery is of a helpful and progressive character. That Principal Johns and his assistants, are meeting a felt need in the life of the native is evidenced in the increasing numbers applying for admission.

We most heartily commend the work of the school, and congratulate the Womens' Board upon the abundant success which is attending this work.

Haines
Presbyterian
Hospital

Another splendid work of mercy, conducted by the Womens' Board, within the bounds of this Presbytery, is the Hospital at Haines. Both natives and whites of Haines and Kluckwan, may here secure the best medical, surgical and hospital attention. Dr H.M. Craig and his corps of workers are kept busy attending the sick. The work of the hospital appeals in a peculiar way to the hearts of all those who come in contact with it. It is to be hoped that before long its ministry may be duplicated on the west coast of the Prince of Wales island, where such an institution would serve the kingdom in a large field.

We rejoice that a native hospital is soon to be opened at Juneau. This will be under the U.S. Board of Education, and will serve the natives of the central district admirably, but the people of the southwest section are too far removed to get much benefit from this hospital.

Mission
Farm.

Your committee rejoices in the prospective development of the Board's farm at Haines. This is made possible by the favorable action of the finance committee of the Board in looking to the purchase of animals and tools for the work. The preparatory work of last year gives us hope, that with the increased facilities provided, this year will show great gains toward providing something for the work at that station. It will also help the natives in the solving of one of the problems of life.

Missionaries
Commissions.

Your committee would recommend that Presbytery suggest the advisability of having included in each missionary's Commission the names of the outlying stations which the Board expects him to visit and conduct services. The General Missionary has provided a chart of each field with the outstations.

4/28/16
Estimates
for
1916-1917

Your committee has segregated the estimates for the year under their natural headings. This will be seen in Exhibit A. We have considered every item in the light of the present money stringency. We present them separately and as whole for the approval of Presbytery, with the earnest hope that they will commend themselves to the Board as being a statement of actual needs for the coming year.

In each case, expenditure for the previous year has been the criterion for the recommendation this year. We have made reductions in a number of cases, but refrained from making additions except for new work.

One item, boat repairs, will appear larger this year than last. It was recommended last year, but put off. It cannot be delayed any longer, without risking the lives of the men who use them, and counting the loss of the boats.

At present the Board contributes, in whole, or in part, to the running expenses of five boats. The "Lois", "Star" "Tornado", "Good Tidings", and "Erd". The "good Tidings" is owned by Rev. Maraden who asks for an appropriation for fuel used in going from one part of his field to the other. The "Erd" is owned by the Womens Board but is at the disposal of Rev. Winterberger, in his work at the Chilcoot cannery.

The "Star" will be used in the Hydaburg field the year through, and not as last year when the Craig field had it part of the time.

Mr Coker will use common carriers in his outstations. The appropriation asked for him is for this purpose.

The Board owns a partially completed boat at Kake. For this we are asking enough to complete the outside of the hull. This is necessary in order to preserve the hull from destruction by the elements.

Your committee would remind Presbytery that much of the labor for boat repairs as well as Manse building and repairs are contributed by the Missionaries. The new Manse at Hydaburg was built by the Minister. The church at that place is planning to build a church during the coming year. They will ask no aid in this project.

Mansees.

The Home Mission Committee recommends the following in connection with Mansees in the Presbytery. The amount of money needed for each item is given in Exhibit A.

Hoonah- Two coats of paint, see-Exhibit A. a.

Juneau- Completion of the basement to protect plumbing.

See-Exhibit A. b.

General Missionary- Work similar to that of Juneau Manse. See Exhibit A. c.

Klawock- A new water tank, and repair of guttering and downspouting. See -Exhibit A. d.

Hydaburg- Completion of the bath room. See-Exhibit A. e.

Craig- A new Manse with the new church. See-Exhibit A. f.

Wrangell- A new Manse. The old one is a sixteen room house out of repair, and in a dilapidated condition. If this cannot be had this year, it should be next.

4/28/16 - -

New
Church.

Your committee recommends that Presbytery petition the Board to construct a new church at Craig. Such a building can be constructed for \$2500. a part of which, \$700. will be raised on the field.

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JUNEAU, ALASKA

May 17, 1916

Rev. John Dixon, D.D.,

156 5th Avenue,

New York.

My dear Dr. Dixon:

see herewith.

In your letter of April 21st you suggest that you will be guided by my judgement as to the trip to Anchorage this summer. In my opinion I should visit Anchorage this summer and the adjacent railroad camps. It is advisable that I be familiar with conditions in that section inasmuch as it will be important to the Board to have the facts when request is made for additional missionaries, as will probably be the case. Another reason for my going is that it will be impossible for the Presbytery of Yukon to have a quorum without my presence, thus preventing the annual meeting. I plan to make this visit to the westward early in August.

During the month of July I plan to visit the missions and preaching stations in S.E. Alaska with special attention to the cannery work. I plan to make this itinerary with the Home Mission Committee of Alaska Presbytery. The Committee meets each fall or summer and thus makes possible a fall meeting of the Presbytery. As there is an appropriation from the Board to meet the expense of this meeting I can save the expense of my travel to the various points which I wish to visit by accompanying the committee. We will travel on the "Lois". The members of the Home Mission Committee can be away from their fields in July better than at any other time since the natives are at the canneries. Mr. Stevens makes this itinerary his vacation trip.

I have been elected as representative to the Grand Lodge of the I.O.O.F. which meets in Everett, June 5th to 8th. My expenses are paid

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Dr. Dixon, 5/17/16

in full. I expect to be away for about three weeks, from May 25th to June 15th. I welcome the opportunity to visit my family. One of my crosses in this work is absence from home. I will also have opportunity to visit men who have been recommended for Alaska work. At present we need four men, as follows:

Ruby, to succeed Mr. Bradshaw; Kake, to succeed Mr. Beck when he removes to Hoonah to succeed Mr. Good; Angoon, to take up the work of the new mission which we hope to open up there; Thane, to succeed Mr. Buchanan. There is also a probability of a call for a new man to take up the work at Hot Springs in the Fairbanks district. Each of these fields requires a man of special ability along different lines. Where they are to be secured I know not.

In accordance with your suggestion I have written to the ministers of the Yukon Presbytery as to travelling expenses, collections, and reports thereon, and enclose a copy of the letter. *Will be found in my file.*

I am in receipt of your letter of May 2nd, in re Metlakahtla, with enclosures of various copies of letters. I admire the wisdom of the Assistant Secretary of the Interior when he says "it is hoped that with returning prosperity the thought of the Metlakahtlans will be fixed upon the present and future, instead of upon the past". That is not only wise but also discrete. The financial management of Metlakahtla in the past would better be forgotten and this is in the interest of both Father Duncan, whose mistakes should be condoned, and of the people who are inclined to be vindictive.

I very much regret that the present superintendent of Native Education under the government, Prof. Beattie, formerly of our Sitka school, has resigned. His successor will probably be Mr. Hawkesworth, now teacher at Hyda-burg.

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Dr. Dixon, 5/17/16

see Research.

Replying to your letter of May 6th, relative to completing the filling and finishing the basements of the two Juneau houses so as to make them sightly and sanitary. I would say that I have taken the matter up with a local contractor and hope to have the work under way soon. Last winter proved the necessity of farther protection of the plumbing by tightening the basement walls and wrapping the pipes as well as finishing a room in basement through which the pipes run. The regrading of the street in front of the house in which Mr. Waggoner lives makes it necessary to place a retaining wall in front of the house and to make some alterations in walks, etc. The total expense of these improvements will be \$313, or in that neighborhood. I do not understand from your letter whether the payment of this bill will have to wait the action of the Board in making its appropriation for the Presbytery or not. If not the amount indicated should be forwarded to me soon.

945
Office

I have recently written to Mr. Olin with reference to the continued ill health of the infant daughter of Mr. Waggoner. The baby has been ill a considerable portion of its brief life of ten months. As I write it is doubtful whether it will last much longer. I suggested to Mr. Olin that, if possible, a special appropriation of one month's additional salary be made for Mr. Waggoner, in view of the unusual expense which he has been to for doctor, nurse medicine, and other expenses. Just now he has a nurse in attendance, as well as a doctor's daily visits and that of a woman who gives special treatment, to provide for. He is unavoidably in debt and needs help.

I will report my recent visit to Sitka on a separate sheet.

Very sincerely yours,

James H. Condit.

AUG 28 1916 *Oct. 8. 20. 16*

PRESBYTERY OF ALASKA

C.L.T. ✓
PRESBYTERY OF YUKON

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JUNEAU, ALASKA

August 18, 1916

Rev. John Dixon, D.D.,
156 5th Avenue,
New York.

My dear Dr. Dixon:

I am herewith enclosing a narrative report of the recent itiner-
ation of the Home Mission Committee of Alaska Presbytery in company with my-
self as General Missionary. As indicated we visited all the important missions
of S.E. Alaska excepting Hoonah and Sitka which points we had already reached, and
Klu kwan, which is so far out of the regular lines of travel that we could not
reach it without too great expense. We also, as indicated, visited many canneries,
camps, etc., etc., meeting the scattered people and holding services. We distributed
literature on the way and I feel accomplished a truly missionary enterprise.

As affecting our work in a particular way the following will
be recommended by the Home Mission Committee:-

In re Petersburg, it is advisable that we dispose of our manse
and church property and finally conclude not to reenter that field. I am taking
steps now which will result in the sale of the manse. It is the intention of the
Lutheran people, as expressed in a recent letter, to make a payment on the church
property soon.

In re Kasaaan, a small house which our Board owns there is
not being used. I was approached by a woman who wants to buy it. I have taken
steps looking toward its sale and will report later.

The people here are very anxious to have services oftener and
ask for a regular missionary. There are only about 100 of them, Hydats, and they

steadfastly refuse to remove to Hyaburg. They have a good church building in fair condition. When Edward Marsden finally removes to Metlakatla, which will be the inevitable outcome of events, a missionary should be stationed at Ketchikan to minister to the congregation at the latter point as well as at Kasaaan and Loring and other points now included in this field.

In re Craig This town is in such a condition financially and has so little promise at present that the committee recommend that the church building enterprise be postponed at the present. It is necessary to provide a house for Mr Coker as his present rented building is inadequate and uncomfortable.

In re Hoonah and Kake It is the opinion of the Committee that when Mr God leaves Hoonah which is supposed to be about the first of October that Mr. Beck be transferred from Kake to this point and that a new man be found for the ^{Kake} ~~Hoonah~~ field. We have long felt that one of our most experienced men should be placed at Hoonah in this very important native village, now the second in population in Alaska and in many ways one of the most backward.

In re Angoon Because of the failure to arrange for the removal of the native school from Kilisnoo to Angoon this fall by the government it is deemed advisable to postpone the erection of a mission at Angoon until the school is established here by the Bureau of Education. This we hope and expect will occur before the year closes and recommendation will be made accordingly.

Yours sincerely,

James H. Condit

AUG 28 1916

Itinerary of the Home Mission Committee of Alaska Presbytery
in company with the General Missionary
July 1916

Itinerary of General Missionary with the Home Mission Committee of
the Presbytery of Alaska, July, 1916.

Committee: Rev. E.L. Winterberger, Haines, Chairman
" David Waggoner, Juneau, Secretary
" John B. Stevens, "

General Missionary, Rev. James H. Condit, D.D., Juneau.

.....

In company with the Home Mission Committee of Alaska Presbytery I left Juneau on the morning of July 6th, at 3 a.m., on the Mission Boat "Lois" for Skagway, Haines, and other points to the north of Juneau.

Rev. George J. Beck, who has the "Lois" in his care in connection with his work at Kake, accompanied us. Mr. Waggoner, who is thoroughly familiar with the waters of S.E. Alaska acted as captain and pilot and Mr Beck was chief engineer. Mr. Stevens was assistant to the cook, which latter office I fill when on these trips. Before completing our journeying we accomplished 1035 miles of travel without unpleasant incident or accident of any sort.

We arrived at Haines at 3 p.m. Upon calling on Mr. Winterberger there we learned that the Rev. Dr. Forbes of Seattle, representing the S.S. Board, was at Skagway, and was desirous of meeting us there. We therefore proceeded on our way taking with us Mr. Winterberger and reached Skagway at the head of Lynn Canal at 5 p.m.

In the evening we had a conference with Dr. Forbes, Andrew Stevenson of the Bank of Alaska, Rev. Pederson, pastor of the M.E. church, and others, relative to the resumption of Presbyterian ~~resumption~~ mission oversight in Skagway. It seems apparent that in view of the fact that at least 85% both of membership and support in the Skagway mission comes from Presbyterian sources, it is in the interest of the work that such resumption should take place. This we recommend. On Friday, the 7th, the conference was continued. We took luncheon at the W.C.T.U. rooms as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson. We returned in the afternoon to Haines to look over our work there and were hospitably entertained for dinner

by Mr. and Mrs Winterberger. Great improvement has been made in our property here under the management of Mr. Winterberger. This is one of the places in Alaska where farming is entirely practicable. Both soil conditions and that of climate are favorable to many lines of agricultural industry. Clover, potatoes, all tubers, all berries (especially strawberries) grass, oats, etc. do remarkably well. Our farm at Haines has quite an equipment of implements and stock, good prospects for this year's crop, and the committee can see no reason why Mr. Winterberger's ambition to make the farm support the mission should not in time be realized.

On Saturday morning the whole hospital force with the exception of a nurse and helper, together with the Winterbergers accompanied us to a nearby island where we enjoyed together a lovely picnic dinner. It was an ideal day and an experience which was very enjoyable.

At the earnest solicitation of Andrew Stevenson we returned to Skagway in the evening so as to be present at the Sunday services and participate in the same.

We arrived just in time to hear Judge Jennings decision on the recent local election by which the town of Skagway voted itself dry. He confirmed the election. It was interesting to note that the rendering of this decision was made on the 18th anniversary of the shooting of the notorious outlaw, Soapy Smith, and by a strange co-incidence at almost the exact hour in the evening when the former occurred. Thus decency and order are prevailing in Alaska.

There were five excursion boats in Skagway on Sunday the 9th. Andrew Stevenson had a half page advertisement run in the daily paper of Saturday announcing special services both morning and evening on Sunday. This was also struck off in the shape of a hand bill and distributed at all the steamboats resulting in large audiences morning and evening. Messrs Beck and Waggoner and Messrs Stevens and Condit spoke, the former in the morning and the latter in the evening. A sample of the handbill used is accompanying.

We sailed for Juneau at 4 a.m. Monday morning, and reached the latter at 6 p.m.

On Wednesday, the 12th, we left Juneau at 2:30 a.m. for the southern part of the district expecting to reach Petersburg at 3 p.m. and arrange for evening service but on account of engine trouble we were compelled to anchor at Cape Fanshaw for three hours and did not reach our destination until 9 o'clock, too late for service. We called on Mr. and Mrs. Duryea, the lone representatives of the Presbyterian church at this place. Left for Wrangell at 9:30 the next morning in a rain storm. We saw two large deer in the Wrangell Narrows which apparently were rejoicing in the security of the closed season. Passed the Canadian boat Prince John in the Narrows. Gave the salute with our flag and inasmuch as the big steamer did not have her flag in position her officers lined up and saluted by raising their caps. Reached Wrangell at 4 p.m. Held service in the evening at which Mr. Stevens preached. There was a good attendance and here as elsewhere we gave male quartette selections inasmuch as our four passengers were able to manage the four parts very creditably. After the service we called on Mr. and Mrs. Clark, our missionaries and they served lunch and we enjoyed a very pleasant social hour.

We sailed from Wrangell at 2:30, a.m. At Grindall Island the engine was giving trouble again and we stopped from 2 to 5 p.m. for repairs. As Stevens and I know nothing about gas engines we put in the time trolling for salmon and caught 5. The largest one weighed 30 pounds. We reached Kasaan at 6 p.m. and found Edward Marsden already there according to appointment. Most of the Kasaan people were out fishing but at the ringing of the bell 32 Hydys came to the service. Mr. Waggoner preached and the quartette led the singing. These people are much dissatisfied that they cannot have more regular missionary attention as Mr. Marsden can only get to them twice a month and sometimes less. They have their own church building and are an intelligent and forward looking people. The difficulty is that there are only about 100 of them and the field is so far remote from other fields as to make it impossible to give them a missionary exclusively.

We left Kasaan for Ketchikan at 2 p.m. of the 15th and arrived at 6 p.m.

On Sunday the 16th I was present at the native services both morning and evening. There were 30 present in the morning and 60 at night, mostly Tsimpseans from Metlakahtla. There was also an afternoon Temperance meeting which was well attended the hall being filled with natives to hear the address by Mrs. Boole, V.P. of the W.C.T.U., on the effects of alcohol. Mrs Boole very perfectly adapted her address to the native audience and had the attention of the audience from first to last. The quartette sang at this service.

In case Edward Marsden moves finally to Metlakahtla, which I take to be the inevitable outcome, it will be necessary to provide a missionary who shall give his time to the Ketchikan congregation together with Kasaan, Loring and canneries. Saxman is practically a deserted village. The organization will be removed to Ketchikan undoubtedly at the next meeting of Presbytery. When a new missionary is commissioned for this field to take Marsden's place he will live at Ketchikan.

We took dinner with Edward Marsden and his family who are now living in Ketchikan. In the evening we were invited for supper to Dr. Ben Myers' and most heartily enjoyed the hospitality as Mrs. Boole was also there.

Monday the 17th Messrs Waggoner and Beck assisted a Ketchikan machinest in thoroughly overhauling the circulating system of the "Lois" It was a strenuous day for them with plenty of oil, grease, and sweat in evidence. Once again Mr. Stevens and I expressed our mutual congratulations one to the other that we knew nothing of gas engines. We were all invited to dinner this evening to the home of Mr. and Mrs Roy Hall, a couple whom I had married a few years ago.

In the evening we held a very satisfactory conference with ten leading Tsimpsen men from Metlakahtla, together with Edward Marsden, regarding the future of Metlakahtla. No formal actions were taken but the free conversation undoubtedly did much to open the way for future movements when the proper time comes.

We left for Hydaburg and the voyage around Cape Chacon at 3:10 a.m.

True to tradition Chacon was turbulent and the swells caused by an unusual tide rip sent the non active members of the crew to their bunks.

We stopped at the deserted village of Klinwah shortly after noon and secured some interesting pictures of totems, the deserted church building, etc. The people of this village have all removed to Hydaburg to the government town there.

At 6 p.m. we reached Hydaburg and called on Mr and Mrs Howe. There was not a single native in the village, all being away working in the canneries, fishing, etc. The cannery at Waterfall employs Hydas exclusively and the superintendent reports the labor question entirely satisfactory. We especially admired the new manse at Hydaburg which has been built by Mr. Howe with his own hands and with very little assistance. The labor involved has been very great when considered in the light of the fact that he had no assistance excepting in handling the heaviest timber. The finishing is unique in that it is entirely of native cedar and the lumber for this was produced in the sawmill operated by the natives. Logs with especially fine grain were selected and the result as expressed in the interior finish of beam and panel is most pleasing. Mr. Howe has erected a house here at an outlay on the part of the Board of \$1,000 for material which is easily worth \$3,000. And the best part of it is that the native people have learned a very effective lesson in house building and are already ambitious to have houses similar to Mr. Howe's. Heretofore the finishing lumber for native houses has been imported but such will not be the case in the future. The Hyda people have determined to build a church this coming winter at their own expense and promise to have one of the most beautiful in Alaska. Under the leadership of Mr. Howe their ambition will in all probability be realized.

During the afternoon of the 19th we went to Rose Inlet Cannery where are a good number of Hydas employed. The superintendent, Mr. Wadhams, nephew of William Wadhams formerly of Portland, Oregon, a staunch friend of Home Missions who assisted many a missionary to his field, was exceedingly kind preparing a place

in the cannery for a service and operating the electric light plant so that we might have light. Some 60 persons were present including practically all of the cannery crew. Mr. Stevens preached.

At 6 a.m. of the 20th we left Rose Inlet and at 8 a.m. arrived at Howkan which is now deserted excepting for the presence of the McLeod family and Miss Gould, all of whom were formerly associated with our mission work in one capacity and another. Our buildings here are fast falling to pieces. The people have gone to Hydaburg. We ought to sell the ground here if possible. It has been patented by the Board. At 11 o'clock we stopped at the camp of Hal Gould, son of the Rev. J.L. Gould, so long associated with the Hyda work. Mr Gould is prospecting a copper proposition and made us welcome to a genuine camp dinner which Mrs. Gould prepared to perfection. We reached Waterfall cannery at 5 p.m. and held a service at which some 50 people were present. Among these were several University of Washington boys who are working through their vacation here. They joined in singing the gospel hymns heartily and after the meeting gathered around the little folding organ and sang and played to their heart's content. After the service we proceeded to Craig arriving at 10 o'clock. On Friday morning we called on Mr. and Mrs Coker and arranged to return there for a service on Sunday evening. The town is in a very unsatisfactory condition financially and at present does not offer much inducement for population. In fact it is much less promising than a year ago. We decided that it was not advisable to proceed with the building of a church as recommended at the Spring Meeting of the Presbytery but that it is better to wait for another year before proceeding along this line. This was quite a disappointment to Mr Coker who had done much hard work on the church lot in the way of grubbing outstumps, etc. But after a conference with the leading men of his congregation all agreed that it would not be right to ask the Board to invest at this time in a building in Craig. We reached Klawock in the afternoon, late, On Sunday the 23d services were held in the native church and Mr. Waggoner preached. About 45 present as most of the people are away. In the evening we bid farewell to Mr. and Mrs Bromley our

new missionaries here and proceeded to Craig where I preached to 40 people.

We left Craig for Warm Chuck cannery at 9 a.m. and arrived at 11 a.m. Took dinner at the cannery mess house. At 1 p.m. we left for Kaheen cannery and at our service there I preached to about 60 natives, Filipinos, etc.

The next day we proceeded to Marble Island and held services at the plant of the Vermont Marble Co. Mr. Stevens preached. There were 26 white men present. During the day 500 tons of fine marble was loaded on to the freighter Revilla.

We reached Shakan at 11 a.m. Held services in the evening in a native house occupied by a Chinaman with a native wife. The house was packed to suffocation and the people much interested. Mr. Beck preached.

After a nerve racking passage through Rocky Pass, which is well named, we reached Kake at 2 p.m. The people were all absent and so no service was held. Mrs. Beck and George Herbert Back joined our party here and continued with us.

We left Kake at 3 a.m. for Kilisnoo and Angoon and reached the same before noon. Conferred with the government teacher here regarding the possibility of the removal of the government school to Angoon. This had been suggested as a possibility during the summer and the Presbytery, acting on this assumption had recommended and appropriation for a mission at Angoon. Inasmuch as there is no certainty that this will be done this fall it was decided to recommend that no man be commissioned for Angoon until there are farther developments along the line of placing the school at Angoon also.

At 3:40 p.m. arrived at Sitkoh Bay. No opportunity for a service as the cannery was over taxed with its catch of fish and was running night and day. But we met many native people in their homes and distributed literature, etc. as also at other points visited.

In the evening we called at the camp of Mr. and Mrs. Ottesen, members of the Northern Light Church of Juneau who are at Funter Bay doing development work on their mining claims. We sang gospel songs until late at night.

On Sunday the 30th we moved across the bay to the cannery and arranged

for a service which was held out doors at 4 O'clock. There were 30 men and a few women present. I preached and the quartette sang.

We left for Juneau early in the forenoon and reached the home port at 4 p.m.

All felt that this itinerary was one of the most fruitful which we have accomplished. We held fourteen public services besides the conferences and meeting with private individuals. Many of those whom we reached in religious services had attended no religious meeting during the entire summer. Our mission boat and enterprise attracted a great deal of attention and we advertised the work of the Board of Home Missions in the out of the way places of S.E. Alaska in a very effective way. The flag of the Lois is blue with a white cross on it. In this itinerary we tried to hold up the cross and exalt Christ and in helping others, as is always the case, we ourselves received a blessing.

Indefinite

August 24, 1916.

Rev. James H. Condit, D.D.,

Juneau, Alaska.

My dear Dr. Condit:-

I have your letter of August the eleventh concerning Mr. Bradshaw. True, you made recommendations in your letter of April the twenty-fifth as set forth in your letter just received, but in view of the request made by Mr. Bradshaw directly to the Board the Board voted to do in money matters just as Mr. Bradshaw desired, and also in the matter of the termination of his Agreement. We thought this would be entirely satisfactory to yourself and to the Committee.

Mr. Bradshaw wrote us an undated letter which was received here on May the twenty-second and in it he says,

"In accordance with Dr. Condit's letter I am planning to leave Ruby about July 1st and so will you please see that my salary is sent at once up to that date, together with \$45.00 on manse and \$200. for travelling expenses outside. I would also like to have the month of June free so that I may have a little carefree outing before I leave."

The Board, therefore, sent him \$470., which included the usual amount out of the month's salary sent to Mrs. Bradshaw. The \$470. was distributed by Mr. Olin as follows:-

- "\$225. covering salary to the first of July, 1916 (usual amount to Mrs. Bradshaw);
- "\$200. covering traveling expenses outside; any unused portion of this may be returned to the Treasurer;
- "45. to repay you for the advance payment that you have made on the manse."

Now, if there be a further sum due to Mr. Bradshaw of course the

Dr. Condit August 24, 1916

Board will be ready to pay it, and to await any application made by him and endorsed by you.

I am enclosing a copy of a letter received from Dr. E. W. Spaulding

of Knik concerning Dr. Howard. In order that you may know what I have written to Dr. Spaulding I am enclosing a copy of my letter to him. Do say or think best in regard to this matter, although it seems to me desirable that you should write to Dr. Spaulding.

Very sincerely yours,

(Enclosure)

THE BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS
OF THE
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE U. S. A.

HEADQUARTERS
No. 156 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

TERRITORY OF ALASKA
JAMES H. CONDIT, D. D., GENERAL MISSIONARY
JUNEAU, ALASKA

January 9th, 1918

Rev. John Dixon, D.D.,
156 5th Avenue, N.Y.

My dear Dr. Dixon:

I enclose correspondence had with Mr. Banks relative to interpreter's compensation at Kake.

Inasmuch as Mr. Fitzgerald began his work at Kake on November 1st, Mr. Banks can not understand why I should recommend that interpreter allowance be remitted from September 1st. This is due to the fact that the interpreter at Kake has been holding services and superintending the Sunday School, as best he could, in the absence of a missionary, and in so far as he has been in Kake from his summer fishing. The Home Mission Committee of the Presbytery have felt that he was entitled to his small salary in the absence of the missionary even more than in his presence. As he presumably returned to Kake about the first of September I anticipated that he would expect payment for services rendered and would ask for the same from Mr. Fitzgerald.

However, upon receipt of Mr. Banks' letter of December 21st, I wrote to Mr. Fitzgerald asking that he inform me whether the interpreter had requested payment for services. So soon as I hear from him I will acquaint you with the facts. If he has rendered the services as anticipated we will ask for the additional payment of interpreter's allowance of eight and one-third dollars per month for September and October as by my letter of December 6th.

Referring to the matter of engine for Mr. Fitzgerald's boat, may I ask if we may hope that funds will be provided for this purpose so that the boat may be put into commission for the summer's work.

Sincerely yours,

James H. Condit

JAN 22 1918

Copy

PLEASE RETURN TO
JAMES H. CONDIT
JUNEAU, ALASKA.

December 6th, 1917

Mr. Varian Banks,

156 5th Avenue, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Banks:

We now have a missionary at Kake in the person of the Rev. J.R. Fitzgerald, who arrived on the field within the past few weeks.

Kake is allowed at the rate of \$100 per year for interpreter. We have allowed, this year, interpreter's wages from September 1st, as the interpreter at Kake has been holding services in the absence of a missionary. Will you therefore please send Mr. Fitzgerald a check for four months interpreter's salary, to December 31st, or \$33.35, and after January 1st at the rate of eight and one-third dollars per month. I presume that Mr. Fitzgerald's term of service with the Board began with November 1st, although you will know better about this than I.

The question of an engine for the hull already built and in storage at Kake will now need to be considered. Mr. Fitzgerald will have to have a boat with the beginning of the summer fishing season in order to minister to his people. He also needs such a boat in order to reach Juneau for supplies as Kake is in an isolated place on an island. I believe that Dr. Young has this matter under consideration. I will correspond with you ^h farther as to this later on.

Sincerely yours,

James H. Condit

THE BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS
OF THE
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
156 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

PLEASE RETURN TO
JAMES H. CONDIT
JUNEAU, ALASKA.

HARVEY C. OLIN
TREASURER

VARIAN BANKS
ASSISTANT TREASURER

December 21st, 1917.

Rev. James H. Condit, D.D.,
Juneau,
Alaska.

Dear Dr. Condit:-

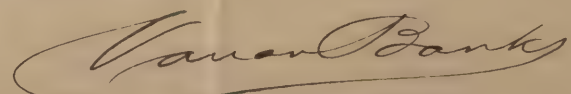
In reply to yours of the 6th instant regarding the Kake interpreter matter. You are correct in your understanding that an allowance of \$100. per year for such interpreter was provided for in the last budget, but this amount has been understood here as applying towards the interpreter of Mr. Beck, hence we have been remitting to Mr. Beck each month the one-twelfth portion thereof. These payments have been made up to, and inclusive of the month of December.

If Mr. Fitzgerald needs an interpreter in addition to the one employed by Mr. Beck, then where are we to get the money?

Also, you state that Mr. Fitzgerald's term of service began November 1st. This is correct. You then ask that we send a check for four months' interpreter's salary to December 31st. How do you come to make such a recommendation to pay Mr. Fitzgerald for interpreter's service for two months previous to his arrival on the field?

Will you write direct to Dr. Dixon regarding this matter, in the event that the money that has been sent to Mr. Beck is not available for the use of Mr. Fitzgerald?

Yours sincerely,


Assistant Treasurer.

B/H

122 1918

PLEASE RETURN TO
JAMES H. CONDIT
JUNEAU, ALASKA.

THE BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS
OF THE
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
156 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

HARVEY C. OLIN
TREASURER

VARIAN BANKS
ASSISTANT TREASURER

December 22nd, 1917.

Rev. James H. Condit, D.D.,

Juneau, Alaska.

Dear Dr. Condit:-

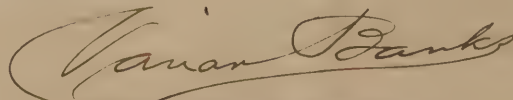
In a letter sent you yesterday regarding the
Kake interpreter, I find that I labored under a misapprehension
in that provision made for Mr. Beck's interpreter was not identical
with the one provided for Mr. Fitzgerald.

The budget for Alaska provides for the sum of
\$66.65 for the salary of an interpreter for Mr. Fitzgerald for
the eight months - November 1st, 1917 to June 30th, 1918.

I am forwarding to Mr. Fitzgerald by today's mail
a check for the balance due him both for interpreter and on
salary and traveling expense account - he having rendered a
statement of the latter.

In referring to the record ~~at~~ this office, I find
that the clerk having in charge the entering of amounts granted
by the Board, while recording the salary granted to Mr. Fitz-
gerald, failed to enter the above grant for interpreter.

Yours sincerely,


Assistant Treasurer.

B/H

JAN 25 1918

THE BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS
OF THE
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
156 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

Check for Bal to
1/30/17 sent 12/12/17 -
Sal for Dec. & Jan salary
sent 1/10/18

Hotel Windsor, Wheeling, W. Va.,
January 23, 1918.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY

Rev. John Dixon, D.D.,
156 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

My dear Dr. Dixon:-

I am enclosing you a letter which was forwarded to me from Mr. Diven. The envelope was marked "Personal", and you will see in the letter also a request that this be not made general.

However, I am sending it to you, although, of course, it is not to be circulated.

I do not know whether Mr. Diven's salary has been sent him before this, but certainly that matter ought to be attended to at once and kept up regularly. He is just as regularly on the Budget as anybody else, and should be treated as any other missionary.

I shall not answer his questions about the kind of organization to be effected at Nenana until I return to the office, which I hope will be next Tuesday; then I can talk over the matter with you, and answer him.

The items about Dr. Condit, et cetera, can well bide between you and me.

I have run into my second prolonged and severe blizzard. I am beginning to think that I shall never get warm until I get back to Alaska. I did very well in Mahoning Prebytery, and Dr. Hudnut's church is coming up finely. Last Wednesday, I received checks for \$200, and there are a half a dozen people, including John Wick, to whom I am to write; and the prospects Dr. Hudnut thinks of getting good sums from each are favorable. However, I did not find it practicable to approach any of the rich manufacturers there for the \$1525.00 needed for the Kake Boat. I have taken that matter up tentatively here with Dr. Koontz, and I am in hopes he can swing it.

See Condit letter - Jan 9 -

THE BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS
OF THE
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
156 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

-2- Dr.Dixon.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY

I am to come back to Wheeling and address a big meeting specially convened, in which I shall try for the Nenana fund; and then privately try for the boat fund.

My receipts from St.Clairsville Presbytery will be moderate, although I am very cordially received everywhere. I raised \$50 at Bel-laïre last Sunday, and smaller sums from the other churches I had^{ly} visited. I have seven addresses in the next five days, concluding at Martins Ferry and Bridgeport on Sunday.

If you answer, address to the Windsor Hotel, Wheeling, W.Va.

Very warmly,

W. Hall Young

Nenana, Alaska, December 13, 1917.

Dear Doctor Young:-

All well and busy as beavers - Christmas program is under way. I think the next mail will bring some word from the outside. Our mail here is very irregular and bothersome, but we are not disturbed by that. That belongs to the new conditions. The townsite management has now laid the sidewalk beyond our church, so we feel like we are linked up with the very center of things. I suppose the sidewalk will be pretty tipsy when the ground thaws next summer, for most of it has been laid since the ground froze. Nenana has surely changed greatly in the last three months. The railroad crews are now moving into town, the work having been arrested at certain points. I am sure they have not been accomplishing much for some time. Men can't do much at building railroad when it is forty below. I worked out one day at forty below and had no trouble to perspire freely; but my work was such as gave free movement and each effort set the work ahead - handling wood. I am janitor, sawyer etc. etc. The heat and light bills are large, and there is no possible way to hire such work done; so I have added such duties to my list. People do not think the less of a man up here when he jumps in and does any old thing that helps along. I like the country, the people, the work and the climate. I never knew how nice winter can be till I saw it here. We have been so busy that winter will be far spent before we will have a chance to rest a bit. The sun now rises at eleven, scrapes along the top of the Alaskan Range for a few degrees and slips down just east of McKinley at two p.m.

You spoke some time ago about the possibility of making a trip to Alaska with Dr. Marquis. How we all hope you can come next summer! I have never been privileged to meet Doctor Marquis, but I know many fine things about him. I am not so sure that he was not in the same class in W. & J. with my brother George Diven - class of 1886. George died with typhoid the fall of 1884. Mother has a picture of the class, sent her by J.V. Stevenson. Mother is now ninety-one, and lives near Saltsburg, Pa.

I am doing a lot of hard thinking these days about what sort of church organization to undertake here. We have no really simon pure Presbyterians outside my own family; but the opposition to our efforts here, so evident when we began to build, is rapidly disappearing. We have a ladies' society of over thirty, and some of them are Catholics as well as many of them Episcopalians. The Bishop's niece recently expressed her appreciation of the character of the work now going on. She seemed to think that a joint effort was just the thing in Nenana. She also said that some of the very decidedly Episcopalian people here had asked her Uncle if he would not build a church right away; to which he answered, "No. The Presbyterian church is going to build, and one Protestant church is enough in Nenana now." I hope the good lady is right about the Bishop's attitude. There is no need whatever for another Protestant church now. To build another Protestant church now would be to inject the same sickly yellow into religious work here which has disgusted thousands of truly godly and Christian people elsewhere. I believe that an organization which will make membership possible for all followers of Jesus Christ, which will freely welcome to all churchly activities outside offices requiring ordination vows, - but which will not need to make anybody feel like he had renounced any of his former solemn vows - will be the only kind of organization for this town. Now I wish Alaska might be spared the shame of overchurching. I'd willingly die at the stake as a heretic if I might start, or even foster, the heresy which would make that end sure. Fraternal

Diven.

Nenana, Alaska, Dec. 14, 1917

Dear Doctor Young:-

I was about to mail my letter of yesterday when I learned that a freight team had arrived with more mail. Your letters are in the late mail. How glad I am to find that somebody in the Home Office is on the trail of Alaskan Church Union of some sort! It should come, but just in what way is the question. No, we have no furs, and we have not the proper weight of outer garments. We have never lived where such warm garments were needed. Doctor Condit knew our needs, but I was in doubt about his ever mentioning them to anybody. We waited to see if he would, also we waited because we know the needs are so urgent in so many places. We hoped, we might slip along without them this winter. I can jump along much faster than Mrs. Diven, and I wear just ordinary duds. I worked out one day at forty below and perspired freely; but she needs a good coat. She has no warm coat, only the light one she had made while in Sitka; it is just cloth and was as well adapted to Oregon as to Sitka. Coon skin coats are not only expensive but very homely, according to my notion. There are many of them here. A coat could hardly be bought ready-made for Mrs. Diven, but a ready-made coat of nearly her fit could be altered easily so as to fit. If I need more than my present light duds I'll get a cheap parka for this winter. I know you are burdened with these extra demands. I know it would be nice to go dressed as well as one's parishioners, but we can't do it from our own funds - because we haven't any such funds - and we have felt that everything that can be done for the starving children of Europe should be done, along with the many other lines of effort during war times. If you find, however, that somebody wants to provide us with suitable coats, rest assured that we will welcome the gift and that we will be able to do better work. I would rather have a HIGH GRADE WOOL ASTRAKAN, BLACK, than any fur coat I have seen - quilted lining of best grade, of course, too. And Mrs. Diven would rather have a wool coat costing about sixty dollars than any fur coat she has seen, and she has seen them here from one hundred and fifty up to five hundred. One hundred and fifty dollars will buy two such coats of most excellent grade and of arctic weight and deliver them here. No need of spending three hundred dollars or more on two fur coats for us. The lad is wearing an old coat of mine and is happy and busy. He is working in the hospital, trying to earn enough to take him out to school by another year, if there is nothing for him in Alaska by that time - which I fear will be the case. There is still no word from my salary. What can be the matter? Doctor C. knew my financial condition when he left, unless he just failed to take in the fact, like he failed to take in a number of other very vital things. I know he was worried almost to distraction over the Forbes matter and his contention with the S.S. Board. If it had not been for that miserable affair, an affair which he had started some months before I started for Alaska, I would feel almost like saying the man was guilty of one of three things - either incompetence, or carelessness, or deliberate neglect in his preparations for and dealings with the Nenana case. While I was in Sitka I saw to it that our H.M. Committee attended to its own tasks and that his relations to that Committee were duly regarded - excepting the time he usurped all authority and ordered the holding up of Shriver's Commission and the securing of Buchanan. I am inclined to think he was glad when I left Alaska and was sorry when he saw me again headed this way, not seeing how he could well prevent my coming. He made no bones about

it over

speaking disparagingly of your work in my presence, one day on the boat, and he knows that we are not in agreement on that score. Perhaps his words were intended to draw me out. I heard him speak in terms of praise of your work, in response to Forbes' question if you had not done a great deal for Alaska. I do not understand the man, unless it is a case of a good man who is insanely jealous of another good man who has been in Alaska longer than he has and who has done so much more for Alaska than he can ever hope to do that he can't stand to hear the other man praised. My wife is a pretty good judge of people, in her quiet way, and she says it is a case of unreasoning jealousy, with no more real business ~~sense~~ than a man needs. But this does not mean that the good man does not have and shall not have our heartiest support and cooperation in everything pertaining to the Alaskan work. You are the only man who must know anything about such gloomy thoughts; and you would not know of these things except for the fact that these things affect us alike, and possibly you can throw some light on what is such a puzzle to me. The jealous man, the scheming man, whether in religion or politics, does not appeal to me. All I want is a reasonably square deal and a chance to do my best work during life's few brief years. I belong on the firing line, and there may I be buried. I believe that the same jealousy I referred to above is at the bottom of our General Missionary's contention with the S.S. Board. Since my report has gone in I have heard nothing from the Doctor. I fear he has felt that I did not take any pains to compliment his efforts hereabouts - especially in that well-meant remark about "first-impression reports" and the shortage of definite information about the field prior to his arrival here with me. My wife says that the burden of the contention with the S.S. Board will now be transferred from his shoulders to mine, purely on the ground of my explicit declaration that Forbes' visit to Nenana was a failure. If such should prove true, and he should take any such step, which would tend to transfer the battle center from himself to me, something will have to break. Forbes was a failure here, but not because he is too old nor too foolish. He made mistakes which he will be slow to repeat. He is doing good work at Ruby and should serve acceptably in many other fields. Just keep your ears and eyes open on this score, please. If he is the man I have always believed him to be he will carry his contention on through on the original basis of inexpediency and unnecessary expenditure of mission funds; overlapping etc. etc. of administrative efforts, for which Alaska is not yet ready. I believe that the S.S. Board can do a good work in Alaska if their men will stick strictly to their specific lines. But when a Sunday school missionary goes into a new field, to which he knows a Home Missionary is coming right away, and buys a lot and engages lumber and makes a hasty canvass for funds and lays out work for the missionary along certain lines, it is going some! Doctor Condit is surely right in denouncing that in strong terms. My bald statement regarding the work of my old friend Forbes must stand, much as I disliked to make it..... No, the five thousand from the Board and the five hundred from the field did not meet the absolute requirements, but of the \$6200. spent there remains but \$285. as debt, and this will be raised in a month or two. The men came in one evening to a social and raised \$406. That was an expression of approval from the men. Our plant is now the social center, as well as the religious center, of Nenana. Pardon the minor strain of this letter. All will be well eventually.

Fraternally, *Dinner.*

views of Alaska are depressing, or would be so to me if I had not a large faith in the country we are trying to develop. It took more than one generation to develop the New England country. One generation will get but little more done here than scratch the surface of things. In East Oregon, where I settled seventeen years ago, to foster the Pendleton church, passing multitudes scoffed and said "The people are a lot of dam fools who will spend their lives in such a country." They are now, after seventeen years of hard work, the best situated lot of dam fools I know of, and that "uninhabitable country" is on the map to stay. I still think it was the good Doctor's worriment over that S.S. scrap that was clouding his view of everything - I shall hope so till I know otherwise, and will back the man and his administration to the best of my ability.

It would be a great thing if I can have a first-class machine and a choice selection of hymns and songs of the heart, to use in the home and in the church services. Regular music of good quality is hard to maintain in such a place as this - not a Presbyterian who sings, excepting my boy. I play the violin in services and a young woman plays the BILHORN baby organ which used to be at Fairbanks - some classy music, you bet!

The week after we moved into the new home, a man came rushing into the manse at ten ~~P.M.~~ one night, intoxicated but still sane enough to feel his shame. He was also in terror over the possibility of his having a fresh attack of delirium. He had had d.t.'s. in August. I had learned his history from others, which is interesting enough. His mother is in Ireland. He ran away and came to Alaska when but a boy. He is now thirty-two. His taste for liquor was an inheritance which he developed into a habit. Now he is in the fight of his life. He had heard my sermon on the night of dedication - "Not to be ministered unto, but to minister," and my explanation of the church from that viewpoint had interested his Roman Catholic mind. He has no friends here to whom he can turn when he needs a strong arm. So, while Mrs. Diven went quietly out to the kitchen and fired up the little range and made some strong coffee, he and I went into the chapel and knelt down at the altar to pray. There he prayed for himself. I have worked with worse cases than this man, and have seen them come through as clean and strong as you please, and expect to see him make the turn all right, too. After the coffee, and some very kindly advice, I took him on my arm and led him to his cabin and put him to bed. I think if he had not come to us that night he would have again had an attack of d.t.'s. But we helped clear the mind of its dread and to get him to think about other things. He got his liquor out of a cupboard in the home of one of our leading merchants, for whom he was doing a bit of staining and varnishing. He had had a bad cold, and the sight of a flask of "Good Old Rye" was too much for him. He seized it and poured it down - soon the stain and varnish were getting badly mixed, and the merchant got mad as a wolf.

Just for information: I am five feet eight and one half, weigh 150, and wear a thirty-eight coat. My forty mackinaw is pretty big for me. Mrs. Diven is five feet four, with forty-two bust and fifty hip measure. I hope Mrs. Diven's sister and her three teacher daughters in Youngstown heard your lecture while you were there. Sorry I could not have told them you were coming. I wish I were acquainted with Doctor Marquis. My next report should be addressed to him, I suppose. Keep me posted about the things you think I should know. Your counsels and advice are always welcome. That "aged man" joke you spoke of is a dandy. I hope you will keep on "tottering" for many long years. Very truly,

R. J. D.

P.S. No salary has come since I arrived in Nenana. we are living on borrowed money. I sent another financial statement to the Home Office two weeks ago. I had to ask Doctor Dixon to see that my life insurance is paid, right there beside the Home Office - THE NEW YORK LIFE - because I had no dough to send and I did not want my family's protection to be put in jeopardy. I asked him to have it paid and to deduct it from salary account. I have received neither commission nor vouchers. The footings accompanying my letter (REPORT) to the Board dated September were as follows:
 \$ 29.84 Due me August 31. Salary contract to date from July 1st.

423.00 Salary for Sept., Oct., and Nov.

30.00 Cabin Rental from September 24 to November 8.

\$482.84 Total due me November 30. //

You are not for a minute to regard this as a hurry-up call, for the matter in hand is one for the Board to attend to. Something must have slipped a bit during the busy weeks of office changes etc. Our good Doctor Smith has been mighty nice to me in lending me the neccessary cash. I am advised that that transportation overcharge will not be returned till spring, which means that I must lie without that hundred and twelve dollars all winter. The ninety-five I had to put up for the lot hasn't been paid back, nor do I see where it is to come from soon. Those telegrams, the wood for church and manse, the light and a dozen other lines of expense are looked after by myself, because there is no money, excepting the offerings, with which to meet these. People have been very generous and hearty toward the church, especially when you consider the constant demands made on them for help for other things. All approve the good plant we have put up, and the community will see that it is well taken care of as the needs arise. It must be painted next spring, early. That will be a big bill for the local folks to handle. During the big windstorm of this week our building never even shook, and the twenty-below temperature during the wind did not cut any figure with us. We were as snug as you please. This is said to be the best constructed building in Nenana, and your humble servant has had the honor of suggesting and carrying through by actual demonstration an improvement on former construction of roofs in this region. why somebody else didn't think of it before is what gets my goat. But carpenters get into ruts as hard and fast as preachers, I guess. we have the neatest cornice in town, and I think you might roll the building over before it would break up. Our ventilation is most satisfactory. Our basement construction has not required any banking, nor will it. The ground is now frozen solid for six feet, but not a door in our building has shown signs of not closing gracefully and latching. I got the foundation idea from the Government. I took the Government's roof plan and eliminated all its ugliness but conserved all its real values. Dr. Smith was delighted with my roof improvements and wondered why some of the Government fellows hadn't hit that off before. I had to do a bit of real bossing to get the carpenter to do it, but he admitted that it was a big improvement over the best he had seen, and he has been in here for twenty years and has put up all imaginable kinds of buildings. The convenience of the structure, for both religious and social service, is a constant delight to all the citizens - and a novelty to all strangers who visit us. I do the janitor work, which is easy for me to do, situated as we are. we have no room for garden. Perhaps I can utilize a neighbor's lot near by. Please do not let the Board, nor Doctor C. know anything about my perplexity over the things treated of in this letter. Just watch and wait, till we see what comes of it all. With you all he is daily in my prayers. His pessimistic

THE BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS
OF THE
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE U. S. A.HEADQUARTERS
No. 158 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORKTERRITORY OF ALASKA
JAMES H. CONDIT, D. D., GENERAL MISSIONARY
JUNEAU, ALASKA

May 15, 1918

Rev. S. Hall Young, D.D.,

156 5th Avenue N.Y.

My dear Dr. Young:

Your letter of the 30th of April, with copies of Delegate Wickersham's letter, telegrams in re the Divens appointment to Sitka and letters and telegrams in re McBride's return to Anchorage, are before me.

I very much appreciate the information therein contained.

In so far as Diwen is concerned I am pleasantly and complacently adjusting my equanimity disturbed somewhat by that sheep stealing attempt. Diwen assuredly belongs where he is and to remove him now from Nenana would be both poor business and poor morals. I am pleased that you could see your way clear to back me up in the protest.

I am surprised to read in your letter to McBride, in which you refer to the possibility of Diwen's transfer, that the appointment to Sitka carried with it the Pastorate at Sitka. Upon what basis was such an assumption made? Also, what disposal was to have been made of the present pastor at Sitka, Mr. Buchanan. If such a high handed procedure had been executed without reference to either the Sitka field or Presbytery of Alaska I can promise that there would have been very emphatic protest.

I am sincerely hoping that McBride will return to Anchorage. I am just as sincerely hoping that his decision may come soon. Anchorage is not happy at present and provision must be made speedily for a permanent man for that field, should McBride be appointed to a chaplaincy, in order to save the situation. I have a man in view who might go to Anchorage and who would be a fine fellow for the place. But action must be taken soon if he is to be secured.

It is gratifying to know that Dr. Dixon is to be in the office until October. That means, I suppose, that he will continue in charge of Alaskan matters. We are all very anxious to know who is to be the New York Secretary in charge of Alaska. Since the Greek Church has practically abandoned the field, and with little hope of resumption, a new burden of responsibility is placed upon our Church and others. I am burdened as to the condition of the whole Bristol Bay country which I visited three years ago. Also as to the religious situation at the mouth of the Kuskokwim. All that region is without priest or preacher. A government hospital has been established at Dillingham, near Nushagak, and the doctor in charge is most friendly to our entry with a mission. The presence there of the government hospital takes away the burden of medical work included in our estimates of a few years ago. I presume that the war burden precludes any constructive work along advance lines--but the need is pitiful.

Father Andrew Kashaveroff, so long in charge of the Greek Church at Juneau, has recently entered the customs service. The Bishop who

came to Sitka little over a year ago, has returned to Russia. There is every indication that the work of the Orthodox Church is at an end in Alaska--the only alternative being the organization of a Home Missionary Society in the States with sufficient financial resources to support the work in this Territory, which is a remote possibility. This is an urgent matter and one which should knock at the door of our Board and of the Church until answer is given. I look for the Roman Church to get very busy in Greek Orthodox Church territory. In fact the Romish Church is now much more active in Alaska than ever, since I have been a resident, due in large part, I think, to the leadership of the new Bishop, Father Crimont. The wife of our new Governor is an ardent Catholic. One of the first functions attended by the Governor was a Catholic School exercise here in Juneau at which he spoke and was felicitated by the Bishop. And, yet, as has been long accepted the Greek Church will receive protestantism much more readily than Romish Catholicism. It is an opportunity for protestantism and I only regret that it comes at such a time. What can be done for the Esquimaux, Aleuts, and others, now left without religious guidance?

Regarding the "specials" I hope that you have written to the Marples in regard to the furs. They certainly interpreted your remarks in the New York office as a direct promise of fur coats before the following winter.

The inability to provide the engine for the Kake hull, already built, is very regrettable, inasmuch as it practically leaves the field without summer itineration and care. This year a good number of the people will be at the Kake cannery but many others will be at other points and Mr. Fitzgerald will be unable to reach them. Kake is more in need of a boat than any other field except Hoonah. I hope the engine may yet be forthcoming. In the mean time the hull must be protected against deterioration.

Your word regarding the increase of salaries is astounding. Under date April 17 Dr. Dixon wrote me that not only had the Board decided against increase but also that the opposite was necessary. The amounts appropriated by the Board, as thus officially reported, cut Alaska Presbytery by 46%, including specials asked for, cut 26% below amounts asked for exclusive of specials, and cut salaries by some 20%, as according to the sums appropriated. Acting upon this action of the Board all missionaries have been notified of a cut of 20% in their salaries and have been asked for their decisions as upon that basis. Now comes this announcement. I am completely at sea.

As regards the Governor Strong affair I can only say that all his friends are heart sick over the situation. Only a strong denial, and appropriate exemplary and restitutional legal vindication through the courts can now establish his innocence of the charges in the minds of his friends here. He and Mrs. Strong left Juneau unexpectedly and unannounced and with every appearance of chagrin and defeat. The gang is in the saddle, and jubilant, and enforced harmony prevails. I believe that Wickersham will easily be elected this next election.

I fear that Mrs. Hatcher has put herself permanently out of Alaska politics and also feel that the emergency did not warrant her in appearing as "President of the W.C.T.U." in opposition to Sulzer. I told her so while she was here and it hurt her. Nevertheless, that is my conviction. She has incurred the unending hatred of the machine in control here. I believe that she would have accomplished more by keeping out of this fight and by standing for election to the legislature in which she would probably have won out. That would have given the W.C.T.U. cause and temperance in general a strong advocate in the legislature. As it is I think the opportunity is now passed.

Dr. Young May 15 1918

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I am pleased to hear that you have recovered from your recent illness. Also as to the welfare of Mrs. Kleinschmidt and the babies.

Craig is still on detached duty at St. Nazaire in the Bay of Biscay. He is in the transportation service and is chaffing under his enforced absence from the front, while we, here at home, are glad that he is safe from the unspeakable Hun.

Very sincerely yours,

James H. Condit

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF EDUCATION

ALASKA SCHOOL SERVICE

Barrow, Alaska, Dec. 10, 1918.

Board of Home Missions ,
Presbyterian Church U.S.A.
156-5th Ave.,
New York.

Gentlemen:-

In the summer of 1910 Mrs. Cram and I both came to Barrow, Alaska under the U.S. Bureau of Education. Doctor Marsh had charge of the Presbyterian Mission here at that time.

On Doctor Marsh's leaving I took over the work of the Mission at the Home Board's request. Mrs. Cram continued under the Bureau of Education.

During the time I had charge of the Mission here I received a letter from the Home Board advising us to look out for an Eskimo boy by the name of Paul Patkotak who had gone from Barrow to Seattle, and had come under the training of the Apostolic Faith people in the latter place.

Paul was planning to come back and the Board was warning us of his return as a trouble maker here among these people. However Paul did not return then.

After three year's rest in the States we returned to the same field under the Bureau of Education. When we came back in 1917 Paul came in at the same time.

1919

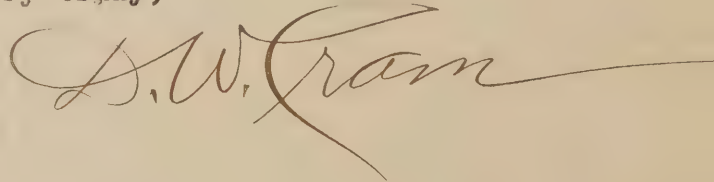
The Board's estimate of Paul was right.

He certainly is making trouble here. He has attack the work of the Government here and us as its representatives. There is a reason for this. He is circulating derogatory statements in different parts of the country and I have reason to believe he has or will forward the same to you.

As a Presbyterian Minister-member of the Seattle Presbytery-I would request that in case you receive any such correspondence from Patkotak, you would communicate with Mrs. J. Addison Campbell, 15th N.E. and 88 St., Seattle, Wash. She is in possession of the facts in the case.

Mrs. Cram is a member of the First Church Seattle. Dr. Matthews knows us both intimately.

Yours very truly,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "S. W. Cram". The signature is written in dark ink and extends across the right side of the page.

Barrow, Alaska.

December

Seventh

1918.

Mr. Varian Parks, Asst. Treasurer,
New York, N. Y.
156 Fifth Ave.

My dear Mr. Parks:-

Here-to-fore we have written only of the encouraging and interesting things in our work. We had our difficulties and our troubles but we felt it to be our duty to solve them ourselves. We realized your Board had troubles enough of your own and we did not wish to burden you with ours. We have put off writing this letter for a long time, it was such an unpleasant job. We feel now in justice to your Board and to the work here and to ourselves we should submit conditions here to your consideration. When we came here in 1915, there went from Weimericht Mr. and Mrs. Van Valin, who had been government teachers at that place. When they reached Seattle they had some difficulty with Capt. Backland and the Bureau of Education which was taken into court and settled according to law. In 1917 these people came to Barrow about the same time as Mr. and Mrs. Cram.

Mr. Van Valin was sent here by the University of Pennsylvania in reserch work and has been collecting curics and taking moving pictures etc. He brought with him his wife and little girl. We knew when they came the government teachers had been instructed not to show them any courtesies. There are but two places here suitable for a white woman to stop, the government school and the mission. It was a difficult situation but we felt the mission should be open to those in need or in trouble. They were entire strangers to us and we wished to be neutral and friendly to all white people living here and not to be drawn into any controversies. We invited them to the mission until they could find a house. They tried at once to procure a place to live but each time Mr. Cram interfered and they had to buy lumber and build before they could get a place to live. They remained with us about ten days. Mr. Van Valin has been a singing evangelist and they are both members of the Free M. E. Church, her father being one of their presiding elders. About the time they came, a young native by the name of Paul returned from the outside to care for his father and mother who live here and are old. He also was not liked by the Bureau of Education, and we feared from the things said about his spiritual professions he might cause trouble in the church. We had a talk with him soon after he came and found he had a clear spiritual experience and conversion. We have no finer young man here, so far as we can judge. He caught more foxes here last year than any one, and is providing an abundant support to his

parents. Ever since coming here there has been one evil that has caused us much anxiety, adultery. These are a primitive people living in an adverse climate. In order to live at all they are housed in small, one roomed igloos with two, three, or more families in most igloos. Here young and old live together in conditions impossible to morality. At the time Mr. and Mrs. Cram came we were having some aggravated cases of this kind. Not long after, we went to the school house to talk the matter over with Mr. Cram. In the midst of our talk he surprised me by jumping up and shaking his fist in my face and saying I should prove that in court and bring my witnesses. When I had recovered from my surprise I said to him if that was his position it would be the last time I should bring any information to him. Notwithstanding this our relations continued friendly. The first year they were here a petition was started among the natives for their removal. We found it out before it had gone far and stopped it. Some little time ago one of the natives sold some meat to Mr. Van Valin. They have to report all the sales of reindeer meat to Mr. Cram. When the native reported to Mr. Cram, Paul was acting as interpreter. Mr. Cram made some remark about the bill not being properly made out when Paul said perhaps he did not understand Mr. Van Valin's writing. At that Mr. Cram struck Paul with his fist under the jaw. Paul did not strike back, but he did something we regret. He wrote out a petition asking for their removal because of Mr. Cram's striking him and because Mrs. Cram whipped the children in school, etc. This time it was kept from us until it was accomplished and Paul took it himself to Wainwright to mail. When Mr. and Mrs. Cram learned of this, there was a great commotion. In the services held at the church next after, they went to the people whose names they had learned were on the petition and directed them to come to the school house or showed them Matthew 18-19. For at least two weeks after there was a commotion at the close of every service. Soon after this matter came out Mrs. Cram sent all the boys home and questioned every girl in school as to her sexual life and there are many only six years of age. The next day she sent all the girls home and questioned the boys. She claims the children are rotten and it has come since they were here before. An Eskimo is not a white man. In intellect he is a child and never grows up. He can be frightened and intimidated by a white man, but you can do him no good that way. When a white man is talking to him he tries to know what the white man wants him to say and says it regardless of the truth. He does not mean to lie, he is simply trying to escape trouble, being frightened. Some of the people who signed the petition signed letters at Mr. and Mrs. Cram's dictation saying they did not know what was in the petition and were sorry. In two cases we know they did not tell the truth the second time. We know there is adultery here but we do not think things are as bad as represented. We have preached on the subject in the church

Mr. Varian Banks---3

until we are almost ashamed. We have called a meeting of the session more than once and taken up the matter and set them to work. We believe the majority of our people are trying to live up to the light they have. When Mrs. Cram becomes angry she shows it, going out of the house slamming the doors. At the school house when she is that way the children run crying the words that mean I am frightened. Last spring we began to talk to some of the natives about getting our coal. As soon as Mr. Cram heard of it he told us the natives had to work for the government. We at once gave it up. When it came near time for the boats we took up the coal question with Mr. Brower as we have written you. He hired natives to go to Wainwright to get coal and Mr. Cram told them they could not go. But Mr. Brower raised the price so high the natives could not afford to lose it, so one of them went to Mr. Cram and told him he was going anyhow. At that they all decided to go. The agreement was they were to receive so much a boat load for taking things down to Mr. Brower's store at Wainwright, they were to go to the mine and mine the coal and get two dollars a sack for every sack they brought. When they reached Wainwright, the government teacher persuaded them to take the coal he had on hand, and it was fortunate he did so, for it was only so they were able to return with coal at all. Mr. Brower told me the other day that when they returned he told them he had to pay a dollar a sack to the store at Wainwright for the coal, and he could only pay them a dollar a sack for bringing it. They replied that was all right, they got the coal to keep the doctor here.

Thanksgiving week we sent out invitations to all the white people to take dinner at our place on Thanksgiving and it was accepted by all but Mr. and Mrs. Cram, from whom we received the following. "My dear Mrs. Spence:-Mr. Cram and I regret that we feel forced to decline your invitation to dinner Thanksgiving. Mrs. Cram." Mrs. Spence and myself went over the same day and said we had received their note and judged they felt unkindly towards us. We had come to learn the cause and to establish friendly relations. As long as we were there they talked against the Van Valin's, Paul, and Mr. Brower, wanting us to denounce Paul publicly. We asked them what they had against us personally and they brought up a small matter in regard to the bill of drugs. We at once said that though it would inconvenience us much in the interest of peace we would concede it, when they informed us they had written out asking for a change and that they were working alone in the interest of the natives and could not work with us." We asked what else they had against us and they declined to answer. We stayed for some time talking over the problem of adultery in a friendly manner and left in a friendly spirit. They did not come to the dinner. On Thanksgiving I spoke from the verse, "And hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth." My theme was the war, how we came into it, what we were fighting for and the suffering endured by those fighting for us. In closing I said, "Some of us think we have our troubles here, but they are nothing when compared with the people at the front. Then I

Mr. Varian Banks---4

quoted the following enlarging on then som. "Dearly beloved, avenge not yourselves, but rather give place unto wrath; for it is written vengeance is mine; I will repay saith the Lord." "But I say unto you, Love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and persecute you." Then I asked them when they went home to read the thirteenth chapter of First Corinthians and for all of us to try to live in its spirit. My remarks were entirely impersonal and I tried to lift us all to a higher plane. All of the above places us in a false light. It looks as though we were fighting Mr. and Mrs. Cram and taking sides with the white people, neither of which is true. We would prefer to live peaceably with the government people even if we can not see as they do. We are not fighting for the white people, they are able to take care of themselves. We do not see all things as they do and sometimes wish they could see our way, but because they do not we do not feel called upon to be at sword points with them. There are only nine of us and we have to live here together by ourselves. We can see nothing to be gained by hammering them to make them think as we do. That would not be our way of gaining them. We can understand it is best for the Board of Home Missions and the Bureau of Education to work together and for their representatives to do so also. We are employed by your Board and if it is in your judgement we ought to come out we will submit, but we say to you frankly we like this work when we can have peace and prefer to remain as long as we can be helpful to these people. There is one other matter that has added much to our troubles, the spy system has been adopted here in managing affairs. Perhaps you will recall the first year we were here we sent a duplicate order for drugs to your Board as well as to the Board of Education, asking you to fill whatever they could not. They filled the bill as ordered and have done so until this year, when they cut in two a number of the drugs we used the most. Fortunately we received the bill before the boats went out and we sent an order to Nome for the things most needed and directed the bill to be sent to you and charged to our personal account. We did this as the drugs were needed and we had no authority to have it charged to your Board. Financially we are not able to do this, but to be here without tools, is to tie our hands. I presume war conditions had something to do with cutting the order, but I wish if we are to remain here you would have an understanding with the Bureau of Education to furnish you a list each year of those things they can not send. Mrs. Spence would like a number of "Catechism for Young Children." as we are all out of them. The Portland cement is about gone and more should be sent for repairing the chimneys. It would be well also to send more tile, for the frost injures some every year. New centers for the top of the range "Aerflame" 3000 and a new lining for the "Economy" heater #1400. This is merely a reminder of some things spoken of in my last. The coal question will be the same next summer as last, that is we shall have to have coal if we remain.

Mr. Varian Banks---5

December 27. Our Christmas exercises this year were about one hour and a half long and I think were the best we have had since coming here. Certainly they were received with enthusiasm. The flag drill was very popular. It was composed of ten boys and girls from ten to fourteen years of age. It is the custom here to have the Christmas exercises on the day before Christmas and on Christmas to have a feast for all the people in the church. Request was made to have the flag drill repeated at the feast and it was liked so well they decreed it and it had to be repeated again. Our mail came in just two hours before the Christmas exercises. After the program was finished and the ~~am~~ presents were all distributed we made the announcement of the news just received that peace had been declared, and the allied armies were successful. Farquhar were the words spoken by the interpreter until there was universal applause by about five hundred people assembled. It had not subsided before they arose to their feet and applauded again, then broke out into a Hallelujah Chorus they sing here followed by the Hallelujah. No more popular demonstration occurred any where in our country I am sure. This accounts in part for the enthusiasm with which the flag drill was received. We had the largest number of people here this year of any year since we came. The new church was taxed to its utmost to hold the crowd. I am not anticipating your judgement as to whether we are to remain after this year, but should you decide not to make a change the following drugs should be sent, not in the order already sent out. Potassium Chlorate, 1 lb. Syr. Calcii lactophosphatis, McArthur's Syr. Hypophos. Comp. one half doz. Vitalized Phosphates Crosby's, one half doz. Tinct. Prunella one pound, Tinct. Hamamelis one pound, Tinct. Belladonna one pound. The following drugs ordered were only sent in about half the quantity ordered. Absorbent Cotton, Brown's Mixt. liquid. Chloroform Linct. Comp. Cathartic Pills, Peroxide Hydrogen, Tablets Calci and Phenacetine, Olive Oil, Tinct. Iodine and no Syr. Calcium Chlor at all. News came by the mail of an epidemic of Spanish Influenza at Nome in which all the Eskimo Eskimos, about 175 had died and all the children but seventeen and 21 white people, one of them being Mr. Walter Shields, Superintendent of this district of the Bureau of Education. Because of this no mail was allowed to leave Nome and our drugs have not come but may come in February. We received word on this mail of two short centers, one long center and a shaker for the range 6023 Aeriflane. The bill was dated July 26. It can not reach us until next summer so far as I know. As you see this does not include all the repair needed and asked for. With many thanks for all the kindnesses extended to us since we came here,

Respectfully,

THE BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS

OF THE

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE U. S. A.

HEADQUARTERS
NO. 156 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORKTERRITORY OF ALASKA
JAMES H. CONDIT, D. D., GENERAL MISSIONARY
JUNEAU, ALASKA

February 5, 1919

Rev. John Dixon, D.D.,

156 5th Avenue, New York.

My dear Dr. Dixon:

I have been under considerable anxiety this winter relative to the comfort of our missionaries at Barrow, Dr. F.H. Spence and wife. I presume that your office has been made acquainted with the fact that the revenue cutter Bear was unable to reach Barrow this year on account of ice and was compelled to unload her supplies for Barrow at Wainwright which is considerably over a hundred miles from Barrow by trail. On August 5th, 1918, I received a letter from Dr. Spence, or rather the letter was written on August 5th, in which he stated that the German had just arrived with news that the Bear would reach Barrow the following week. But as I have indicated the Bear was unable to reach Barrow.

Have you any word as to the adjustment of matters in view of this fact? In Dr. Spence's letter of July 1st to Mr. Banks, a copy of which was furnished to me, he refers to the fact that as soon as the thermometer rose to zero he let the fire go out in his office because of the shortage of coal and kept but one fire, in the kitchen, and by this fire attended his patients. This would indicate that the coal supply was very low and if the Bear had the supply for Barrow and it was left at Wainwright, I fear that there would be suffering.

Dr. Spence in this same letter gave deplorable facts regarding the tubercular condition at Barrow. He estimates that 85 persons at Barrow out of a total population of 350 or thereabouts have T.B. In his letter to Dr. Claxton, of July 1st, he refers again to the condition and asks for help.

Point Barrow, where we have a mission in connection with the Barrow mission is some sixteen miles from Barrow. The doctor states that in summer time a small boat fitted with an Evinrude engine would be of great help to him in reaching the village. He attempts to go now twice a week, in summer, in order to minister to the people.

These three things I wish to stress in this connection and ask what can be done for the coming season:

First, has the Bureau of Education indicated whether or not they will be able to construct and outfit a hospital at Barrow? It was hoped that Dr. Claxton might see his way clear to order this. If not, will our Board or the Woman's Board undertake to supply this urgent need this summer?

Secondly, it is imperative for the safety of our missionary at Barrow, that an ample supply of coal for two years be kept constantly on hand. This applies also to other supplies but especially to coal. Is it not advisable that a shipment be made this summer sufficient for two years use and that each year hereafter an ample supply to keep up this proportion be sent?

Thirdly, will it not be possible for the Board to send this year to Dr. Spence a dory and Evinrude engine together with a supply of gasoline to run it? I would suggest that the dory be about twenty feet long, perhaps eighteen, and be purchased from some one of the concerns that manufacture boats in ready to build condition. These concerns furnish the parts complete with

full instructions as to putting together. They are thus in compact form and occupy little space for shipping.

Dr. Spence gives evidence of being one of our heroic characters. He is well along in years and went to Barrow, as you will well remember, at a time when younger men could not hear the call. He should have our best support. The natives there are the most faithful to religious obligations of any of our native Christians. Unless they are given speedy medical relief they will soon become extinct. They deserve the compassionate consideration of government and church.

Very sincerely yours,

James H. Condit

FEB 20 1919
PRESBYTERY OF ALASKA

File in 1918-19

PRESBYTERY OF YUKON
JAMES H. CONDIT
STATED CLERK

THE BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS
OF THE
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE U. S. A.

HEADQUARTERS
No. 156 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

TERRITORY OF ALASKA
JAMES H. CONDIT, D. D., GENERAL MISSIONARY
JUNEAU, ALASKA

February 5th, 1919

Rev. John Dixon, D.D.,

156 5th Avenue, New York.

My dear Dr. Dixon:

It is time now that I perfect my plans for the summer itinerary.

I ought to make the trip to the interior this summer. One reason is the fact that no meeting of the Presbytery of Yukon was possible last summer because we lacked the necessary quorum on the coast. It was our thought that by having Mr. Course transferred by act of Assembly the third member necessary for a meeting on the coast would be supplied. Now, however, in view of the condition at Anchorage and the probability that Mr. Course will be leaving Alaska in the spring, it seems likely that we will again face a condition in which a quorum is impossible.

Should I go to the interior we can have a meeting at either Fairbanks or Nenana with Messrs Diven, Marple and myself in attendance. There has been no meeting of the Presbytery in the interior for more than ten years, and the men of the interior have not had the privilege of attendance at a meeting during the same time.

In addition I should visit our interior missions in view of the expected revival of business interests and especially along the line of the government railroad. If it is possible I would like to come out over the right of way looking over the probable sites for towns and also studying into the railroad camp work. If I can carry out this plan I will bring up at Anchorage. I must go to Anchorage this summer in any event.

Then again I very much want to visit our mission at Barrow and also make a trip to St. Lawrence Island where we have mission property but have had no work carried on for a good many years. No representative of our Board has been at Barrow since the days of Dr. Sheldon Jackson. I believe that a visit of a Board representative would be of value to the missionaries there as well as to the people and the impressions gained by such a representative ought to be of value to the Board and church at large.

I have visited all our Alaska missions now in existence excepting the Barrow field.

I understood from Dr. Young that Dr. Marquis had planned to make the Barrow trip last summer, was prevented from so doing, and planned to go this coming year. Also, that he had it in mind to visit the interior of Alaska at the same time. I do not consider it ~~possible~~ probable that he will be able to take the time for both of these trips as it will require practically four months to do so. I very much wish that he might visit Alaska.

I would very much like to know whether Dr. Marquis will be able to visit Alaska this summer and if so whether he will be able to make the trip to the interior. Also, whether he will attempt to also reach Barrow. If such should not be the case then I wish to have your judgment as to my attempting to visit the interior, coming out by way of Anchorage if possible, and if not by way of Cordova, and from there going to Anchorage and on to Nome to catch the revenue cutter for Barrow.

February 5th, 1919

In order to get the Bear at Nome I would have to be at that port the latter part of July or first of August. This would mean getting away for the interior on the first boats down the river.

There are many matters to be taken up at once in case your judgement is that I make one or both of these trips. I judge that the cost of the interior and westward trip would be in the neighborhood of \$500 and that the trip to the interior alone would be in the neighborhood of \$350. These estimates may be too small but are approximately correct.

in one summer
I should say in closing that I do not know certainly that it is possible to make both of these trips. In that case I would prefer, for this summer, to make the Barrow trip. Other arrangement would then have to be made regarding the meeting of the Presbytery. It is my hope that by early starting and careful arrangement of schedule it would be possible to make both the interior and northern journeys.

I hope to hear from you at your convenience regarding these itineraries in order that I may plan accordingly.

Very sincerely yours,

James H. Condit

February 26, 1919.

Rev. James H. Condit, D.D.,

Juneau, Alaska.

My dear Dr. Condit:-

Upon reflection and re-reading my letter to you of February the twenty-first, I fear that I did not make the matter of Mr. Falconer's transfer to Ketchikan as positive as I ought to have done. I now write to say that his transfer may properly be left entirely to his own wishes and the judgment of yourself and the Home Mission Committee. If you decide to do this, then let the Presbytery take action at its next meeting.

Nothing new to report. We are living, waiting and hoping that our fears with regard to the debt on this year's work may be dissipated by the thirty-first of March.

Cordially yours,

JD/I.

Barrow, Alaska.

July

First

1919.

To the Honorable Commissioner of Education,

Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:-

My letter to you a year ago closed with these words. "Tuberculosis is a great white plague here and ought to have the best means known to modern medical science to over come it. If not the days of this people are numbered." The truth and seriousness of those words have been emphatically demonstrated by the events of the past year. So far we have been spared here at Barrow the scourge of the Spanish influenza, but not so those to the south of us. Here in Barrow for the first time since we came here the death rate has equaled the birth rate. Hitherto the birth rate has exceeded the death rate by about twenty five per cent. Over a year ago we had the pleasure of meeting Archdeacon Stuck of the Episcopal Church, who visited us on his trip around the northern coast. On his return to Port Yachon he wrote a letter that was published in The Assembly Herald, a missionary paper of the Presbyterian Church in which he says. "Mr Spence is greatly handicapped by the lack of facilities for the treatment of the sick. There is no place of any kind in that large village where the sick may be cared for in separation from the well, and Mr. Spence lamented again and again that in the treatment of tuberculosis (which is terribly rife) he was virtually helpless because of this lack." I am sorry that space for this reports forbids me from quoting his letter in full. If there were time and space I would like to quote also much from his booklet "An Arctic Hospital" where he gives their experience before they had a hospital and the change in the death rate afterwards. One third of those who died this year I never saw, owing to their dying inland or down the coast. I wrote you last year we were trying to establish a bi-weekly trip to the Point. I am glad to say it is an accomplished fact and with a very few exceptions we have been there twice a week during the past year. It is remarkable that out of all the deaths not one has occurred at the Point. After the last mail telling us of the large number of deaths down the coast, steps were taken to make this village as sanitary as possible. Practically every igloo was cleaned first with soap and water, ceilings, side walls and floors and then washed with a strong solution of bi-chloride and a committee was appointed to visit every igloo once a week and see that

they were kept clean. This work is still being faithfully carried out. During the year we have had three cases of post partum hemorrhage. The first one was one of our finest young women. In order to control it packing had to be resorted to. The second one the child was born about three A. M. and I was called about half past four. When I reached the igloo the woman was gasping for breath, pulseless, her tongue and lips were whiter than her skin, while working over her she died. The third case occurred on Easter. I was called just after we were half through the Easter service.. Thought I had the hemorrhage stopped without packing and went back to resume the service. Had just commenced when they came for me again. This time we postponed every thing until evening and I went back and packed this case and she made a good recovery. If you could see one of these igloos, most of them only one small room, where they eat, sleep, cook and do every thing a family has to do to live, in the one room, and then realize the above operation requires perfect asepsis, such as you are accustomed to find in a modern hospital, you will understand why I hesitated before doing it. It is an unbelievable condition and only the alternative of death will give any one the courage to undertake it. The second woman might have been saved like the others, had I been called sooner. That I escaped without introducing any germs or having child bed fever is no fault of the surroundings. I feel like using strong language when subjected to such conditions. And the need is just as great in regard to tuberculosis and surgical cases. This has been the hardest year since we came here. More people in the village, longer and more severe cold weather, and much lack of food and fuel. I have been in igloos where the frost was thick on the walls and no fire and the thermometer at times fifty degrees below zero. The thermometer of course was not long as low as that but the other conditions existed all winter. One sick man froze his feet so that if he had lived one of them would have had to be amputated. I never want to go through another winter without means to relieve at least those that are sick. The ships last summer brought an epidemic of influenza, the exciting cause of five of the deaths this year. We had also this year a mild epidemic of bowel trouble that started with the babies, but there were two deaths because of strong tubercular taint, that needed only a little thing to start a fatal termination. If something is not done to relieve conditions here soon it will be too late.

Respectfully,

E. J. Hall

Barrow, Alaska.

July

First

1919.

Mr. Varian Banks, Asst. Treasurer,

New York, N. Y.

156 Fifth Ave.

My dear Mr. Banks:- I can remember when a small boy if I had to take a bitter dose of medicine getting it off as fast as I could and then taking it quick to have it over. I feel as though I am in something like the same predicament now. I wrote you in December of some of the difficulties we were having here. I wrote in one of my letters of the death of Alice and of her life. Her husband was Roy, the native government teacher and the best interpreter here. The first year we were here, while his wife was still living and well he committed adultery with a married woman. When his wife died a young girl was living in the house and remained there for some time. It made me very anxious and if he had not been in the government employ I should have talked with him. At last she left. When school began in the fall she returned to his house and with her another young girl from the Point with whom Roy was then in love. It made me very anxious but I did not want to get mixed up with the government people, though I was sure it was a very unwise arrangement. After a time the elders at the Point came to me about it. I told them I did not approve of it and suggested they talk it over with my elders here and try to adjust it among themselves. After some time my elders came to me about it. I said to them talk it over with Roy. He took them to Mr. and Mrs. Gram, when I received the following, "Dear Doctor, Marie and Lizzie say George said you thought they better not stay in Roy's house and attend school. Had you some other place in mind where they might stay? We have told the girls to stay there unless you have a better place to suggest. Yours truly, F.V. Gram." I had never said any thing about attending school to any one. It was so obvious that any place was better than Roy's and my first experience with them had been so trying I did not go over or answer the letter. Within seven weeks both Roy and Marie confessed to committing adultery. Even then nothing was done, but after about a month the girl left Roy's and went home. After they found out about the petition they began to pack the Christian Endeavor, over our protest with teaching about Matt. 18-19 and about the punishment of children. Since they came they have been early to every meeting of the church. At first we did not suspect any thing but one night my wife went early and took her seat in an unusual place. When they came in they began bowing and almost kissing to every one in the church and there was a general commotion. The elders had requested us to talk to them and the people about their duties. Accordingly that night I read from

Mr. Varian Banks---2

the Government Discipline and Worship the duties of Elders and members and also from Chapters one and two pages 87 and 88. I was lead to that because there was too much disturbance during service and because Mr. and Mrs. Cram always sat in what we used to call the green corner, right in front and facing the people and paying little attention or respect to the reader, whispering and shaking their heads at what was said or reading or playing with children, by flashing a torchlight they carried or otherwise. I read nothing but the paragraphs and made no comments or said any thing personal. When the topics were made out for the first six months of this year, after they had been put up one of the elders came to me and asked if they could not have something from Revelation with right. They had done that the previous six months without my knowing it. Not thinking there was any purpose in it I said Revelation was a difficult book to understand, the topics had already been made out and I thought it would be more profitable to spend our time on the abundance of things we could understand. The next thing I knew Mr. Cram was teaching both my interpreters Revelation once a week and one of them was teaching it every Sunday instead of the S. S. Lesson. The only thing I did was after a time to give the young men a good talking to. He said he did not understand or he would not have done it. After a while the thing died a natural death. While Mr. Richardson was here Mr. Brower seemed to be careful about Sunday, but the first year he was gone I noticed a change. This year when whaling time came he tried to keep things going on Sunday the same as other days. The first or second Sunday they caught a whale. I called my elders together and went over the ground with them very carefully, using the Bible, discipline, action of the Assembly etc. asked them to spread it among the people. After that no more whales were caught on Sunday and many of the whalers were at church on Sunday. But there was a good amount of discussion on it. The first Sunday after whaling, when they were all in we read Neh. 13. 18-19. took Mr. 20. 3-11 for my text. Read many references from the Old Testament and from the New. Told of how the scribes had substituted man made laws for the Commandment, read illustration from Geikie, read the action of the Assembly at Columbus and the request to the President. Read our Discipline and that of the S. S. Church, and the editorial of Jan. 1, 1919 in the Herald and Presbyterian on The Ten Commandments. My talk was strictly impersonal. When Mr. Cram came here he brought a foot ball and handed it out on Sunday. During whaling season they wrote at the request of some of the natives to Mr. Cram asking whether it was right to catch a whale on Sunday. The letter was lost and found and read by many of the natives and it was of this nature. Read Matt. 12. 1-8. We are to use our own judgement. If you see a whale on Sunday it is all right to catch it, signed Mr. & Mrs. Cram. P.S. We are praying for you I knew that when I preached that sermon, but I expressed no opinion of my own nor said any thing personal. I confined myself rigidly to authority. I dislike to say this, but as we see it the root of all this trouble we have had with the government people is that Mr. Cram wants the pulpit of this church and Mrs. Cram wants to run the town. That sounds harsh and I do not want to judge any one unjustly, but that has been forced on us ever since they came.

Mr. Varion Banks---3.

This brings us to some of the problems of this mission. One of them is an interpreter. The first year we tried to learn the language, and spent some time at it. We were trying to do constructive work, and build things up. The second year brought the enlarging of the church building, then the work at the Point pressed for better service, these added to the difficulties I have related with the medical and other work have crowded out the language. There is a great need of a good interpreter that is interested in the mission. Much of the time I have to use children and even the older ones make many mistakes, some of them serious. One young woman, supposed to be one of our best interpreters, told a patient to take a teaspoon full of beef tea every three hours instead of half a cupful, and I did not find it out for several days and that was all the nourishment taken during that time. Another told me it was a case of blood from the bowels when it was a miscarriage and I did not find it out until it was too late. In I could multiply these many times and many ways. Then there are private and family things that need a careful, sympathetic interpreter. Then there are the interests of the church and mission to say nothing of the preaching service. If you have a message of importance, carefully prepared and are not able to put it over the top because of an incompetent interpreter. There are trying things that have occurred many times. As you can see from what I have already written, the best interpreter is in the employ of the government and the other is under their influence. The government teacher represents power and is at the head of the religious business and his word is law and the people are afraid of him. There is one young man here, who has been outside, who is a good interpreter and has been here, at least more than any of the others, but I have refrained from using him because of the antagonism of the government, I refer to Paul, whom I wrote you about. Morally he is a clean young man with a positive spiritual experience. He is having some trouble with his throat, but if that does not prove serious he could fill the place acceptably. At what cost I do not know. The government send a representative up here every year to look after the interests of the school. The Wisconsin send an inspector to look after each mission every year and a Bishop every three years. There is no one ever comes to look after the interests of this mission and it suffers for lack of it. This is no criticism of Dr. Condit. He has his hands full and doubtless troubles enough of his own. I am trying to show you the needs of this mission as we see them. It is no easy thing to be thousands of miles from friends and home with no possibility of communication except four times a year and have to stand alone for God and right, at least as we give you to see it, and know you will have to wait a year for any relief, if indeed it comes at all. We are not complaining, our people have treated us royally, but the strain is there all right.

Mr. Varian Banks---4

The native people say the church services, the Sunday School, the Junior and Intermediate Endeavor have never been as good as since we came. Mr. Brewer told us the first year the natives came to us in larger numbers for medical services than to any one that has ever been here. Certainly the Point has never been as well looked after as now. Doubtless you have read what Archdeacon Stuck said in his letter to W. Hall Young, D.D. published in the Assembly Herald for October 1910. in regard to the medical work here. I received a Christmas card from Archdeacon Stuck on which he wrote, "Mr. W. Hall Young and I are going to get that hospital for you." In a later letter he wrote, "I am glad to have another letter confirming the news that the Presbyterians are to build a hospital at Barrow next summer and send in nurses." We are hoping to hope this will be an accomplished fact. I think you will see from the medical reports and notes, it is much needed. There were more people here for Easter than any previous Easter since we came and the offering was the largest we have had. I shall have to leave the finances until the last as there was some confusion between the Easter offering and the collection for the summer expense of the church that had been subscribed for a year and this month. There were twenty three babies baptized from Barrow and four from Point Barrow. Twenty seven joined the church here and two at the Point. Then we were through with the morning service on Easter and had just opened the service for Communion I was called out as related in my medical report and finally had to postpone Communion until evening. For nine services before Easter I had tried to prepare the people for that day by taking up some of the fundamental truths of our holy religion, such as what it means to be a Christian, giving, ~~Easter gifts~~ *giving the Communion and such like. The gifts were given July.* We expect to paint the church two coats during July. That ought to put it in good condition for several years. We will also paint the inside of both entrances. We ought to have about fifteen gallons of paint next year to give the inside of the church two coats and that would put the entire building in good shape for some time. We never have had enough paint heretofore to put on more than one coat at a time and it shows through by the next year. We have painted the office, kitchen and parlor this spring for the first time in four years. The parlor needs another coat but we have not enough paint. We hope to have enough to give the upper part of the mission two coats on the outside but will not know until we are through with the church. The first of June we began to use the new range. The old one was in very bad condition on top because of the use of so much blubber. We like the new one very much, but fear the cooking in the fire box and the grate are too light. New ones should be sent this year. The range is Caronia-Economy, Comstock-Castle Co. Quincy, Ill. No-3-20. Our stove in the office, Economy Hot-Plast, 140-T should have new lining, fire pot and grate. The range should have new center pieces for the top. The heating stove at the church Bulte-Economy, was burned out the grate entirely and needs a new one. The other heating stove V.A.H.T. 23 is a much better stove but a new grate should be sent for it. We need new wicks for the oil heater, Perfection, large size not the wicks with perforated tin attached but the long round wicks like those used on the Rochester lamps only larger.

Mr. Varian Banks---5

August 5. Have put off finishing this letter hoping the ice would go out and the ships come in, but the ice is still here and the wind today is jamming it in harder than ever. There has been no opening as yet this year for any boat. Of course if we get the right wind and current, the way would be opened if they last long enough. We can hope for that during this month, but if September comes without it, there will be little hope after that. We could get along so far as provisions are concerned, though we are very much in need of fresh fruit and vegetables to preserve our health, but we have only about a hundred sacks of coal, the government has none and Mr. Brower almost none. It is contingencies like these that cause us to dread the month of August and what the future has in store for us. I am sure if your Board understood these things they would see there was more than one years supply of coal kept here all the time. If we are to stay another year we shall want the subscriptions renewed to the Herald and Presbyterian and the New Era sent which as I understand takes the place of the Assembly Herald. In addition we want to subscribe to the Christian Endeavor World, I believe that is the organ of the C.E. Society. In addition please send me a copy of the book having the C.E. Topics for 1920 and their treatment and any other helps you may have for the Senior Endeavor work. I wish also to renew our subscriptions to the Worlds Work, Review of Reviews, American, Everybody's, Popular Mechanics, and Geographic. The above are for the year 1920. I will send the last list direct to the J.W. Hansen-Warrett Agency, 223 W. Jackson Blvd. Chicago, Ill. with instructions to send the bill to you. Of course if we are to go out these are not to be ordered. We have painted the church and the mission the coats on the outside except the upper rear wall of the mission, there was only enough paint to give that one coat. Both look well now and ought to be in good condition for several years. If there were enough days suitable for painting I would have done all the work myself as the natives are not good painters, however we have done the best we could. The inside of the church should have two coats next year and then it will stay right for some time. It will take about thirty gallons to do that. I hope you are sending stain for the shingles this year and tile and cement for the chimneys. In regard to the wicks for the Perfection oil, heating stove I find those sent with perforated tin attached are about three inches in diameter when they should be about two and three quarters inches in diameter. Would prefer however those without tin. The ones three inches in diameter will not work. We ought to have two sheets of zinc at least three feet each way to put under the church stoves. Also a dozen lengths of stove pipe and six elbows. Also a dozen lantern globes, Rayo No 2 Cold Blast. There are two Angle lamps or rather four burners which we can not use for want of both the clear glass and white globes. It would be well to send a supply. We ought to have some new kind of singing book for the Sunday School, as the ones here are giving out. I wish you would send us a dozen Japanese lanterns and quite a lot of white festooning, suitable for Easter. I wonder if you would see that we get a large sized Calendar each year, one that has figures large enough to see across the room. Some houses publish them several months ahead and they should be sent at once to reach us before the year is half gone.

Cordially,

F. Leavitt

July 9, 1919.

Rev. D. W. Cram,
Alaska School Service,
Barrow, Alaska.

My dear Mr. Cram:-

Your letter of December the tenth has just been received. I hasten to assure you that you need have no fear so far as the Board of Home Missions is concerned from any communication which may reach us from Paul Patkotak. All such matters will be forwarded to you unless he forbids our doing so, in which case, they will be returned to himself and no action taken.

Probably before you receive this letter Dr. Marquis, the General Secretary of the Board, will have visited Point Barrow and you and he will have fully conferred with regard to the whole matter.

With all good wishes, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

JD/I.

Barrow, Alaska.

September
Fourth
1919.

John A. Marquis, D. D. General Secretary,
New York, N. Y.
156 Fifth Ave.

Dear Dr. Marquis:-

Your letter written at Nome Alaska, on the 23rd of August reached us on the fourth of September by the Bender Brothers with a letter from Dr. Condit. I wish you could know how much good they brought with them by their expressions of sympathy and helpfulness. We are so shut off here from all the rest of the world that kindnesses are doubly appreciated. The Herman from H. Liebes & Co. of San Francisco, 167-177 Post St, came in on the 19th of August being eleven days on the way from Wainwright here. It is the supply ship for the only store here and is always the first to get here. Next year they are going to send a new and larger ship. As I see things from here it would be well for one of your Board to personally interview this company in regard to bringing the supplies for this mission each year, because they have a Captain who is experienced and not afraid of the ice and always gets here. Your Board should also bring pressure to bear at Washington to have the mail brought from Nome on their boat also. I know there are objections to both these propositions but the methods now used are inefficient and cause much hardship here. Last year the "Bear" did not get here but landed every thing at Wainwright, though all other ships came through and it added much to the cost of supplies and fuel. This year the "Bear" has not come though the Herman came through ahead of her and the Bender Brothers after her and a small schooner too. Perhaps it is not wise for me to speak so plainly, if I were thinking only of policy, but we are here with a little over a hundred sacks of coal to go through an arctic winter, with very little prospect of being able to get more. Every year since we came here we have tried to impress on your Board we should have not less than two years supply of coal here all the time. We refused to leave Seattle when we were on our way up here unless the Board would guarantee us an abundant supply of coal and we set the figures at forty tons each year. This will make the second year since we came that no coal has been sent so as to reach us. I am sorry to introduce such things in my first letter to you, as it may not make as favorable impression as I would like, but I am trying to bring before you things as they are here. I am not finding fault with the Board, for they have shown nothing but kindness to us since we came. I want to take this opportunity to thank you for the boat and Evinrude you have sent to us. They are very much needed in this work, never more than this year. We have been to the Point only twice since the first of July, owing to ice conditions, when we could have gone twice a week if we had the boat and Evinrude. In regard to the needs here of a hospital here, I am enclosing my medical report for the last year and also a copy of my letter to Mr. Varian Banks, Asst. Treasurer. There are other matters taken up in that letter that have been a source of anxiety and trouble to us during the last year in regard to the school teacher and commissioner here. It is a source of great trial and sorrow to us to be

obliged to send out such a letter, but justice to this work and to your Board and to ourselves seems to make it unavoidable. We would be glad to be friends with these people even now, though we can not approve their methods. In my letter to Mr. Banks of December 7th 1918 we said "We say to you frankly we like this work when we can have peace and prefer to remain as long as we can be useful to these people." This we have said all the time and still say the same. I can not think where Mr. Banks can have formed the idea we wanted to come out. We certainly do not as long as we can help the people here and our work is satisfactory to your Board. I will enclose a copy of the letter referred to above so you may have all the data in regard to our trouble with the government teachers here. It is the one sad thing of all our experience here.

It is such a disappointment that you and Dr. Condit were not able to reach Barrow. We could have talked things over so much better than we can write. I will do the best I can to answer your questions. 1. Chimneys here are built of tile and should be of the best quality and well packed as the last shipment were half of them broken. 2. The best houses here are built of matched flooring two thicknesses on the outside with tar paper between and two thicknesses of sealing boards on the inside with tar paper between. There is an inside beaver board finish that is sanitary that should be added to the above. All of the above lumber should not be wider than four inches. Finishing lumber should be used for windows and doors, already fitted. 3. The Delco system will be good for lighting though if I were a little more sure of myself and had the experience I would prefer electricity. 4. "Windows: Should be triple glass, two frames. On inside, one double glazed, and then a storm window, single glass, outside of that." 5. "Floors should be double and have tar paper between." 6. We have both shingles and Johns-Manville Asbestos Roofing here. Both are doing well. Shingles have been tried longer than the other. 7. Painting. Should be three coats. See no use for sand. 8. Water. Tanks like those used on large ships are used here and filled with ice in the winter for our water supply during the warm months. Ice house or ice cellar for storing ice for water the rest of the year. I am sending you a copy of "An arctic Hospital" by Archdeacon Stuck. There is a picture of the hospital on the cover. It is built of logs but could be just as well built of the material indicated above. I am enclosing ground floor plans and second story plans for the building. This hospital was heated by two furnaces which would be my preference. It is possible plumbing might be undertaken in a building so heated, but I am a little dubious about it. Think we would be reduced to more primitive methods, on account of the severe cold. Think furnaces would be more economical of fuel than heating stoves. If the latter were used, something like the M.A.R.S. #23 Comstock-Castle, brought up by Captain Backland and a smaller one of the same kind for the smaller rooms would be best. We used to call them Cannon stoves, cast iron all the way through. The sanitary toilet used by the Bureau of Education in the schools up here is good. Would like to have provision made for twenty four hospital beds, bedsteads, narrow, mattress blankets and quilts and pillows, sheets and pillowcases. Besides this six small tents with double walls and six beds to go with them.

John A. Marquis, D. D. ---3

You ask, "Would it be possible to put the church, the hospital and the missionary's home all under one roof?" We have now a fine church building and a good missionary's home. It does not seem to me wise to try to combine them or to abandon them or to have all three under one roof. It would make too large a building and would all be lost at the same time by fire. You speak of a physician's residence. Is it your thought to send up a physician for the hospital to take care of that part of the work or to take over the work altogether? There is one good residence here now. Of course if there are to be two of us, another building should be put up, but not as large as this. If it was for me, four small rooms, all on the ground floor with large entry and storm door would be all that was needed built of four thicknesses of lumber as noted above and lined with beaver board. The rooms about twelve feet square with two closets and a pantry, at least two windows to each room, and doors.

If I have time before sending this will draw a tentative plan.

Your note written at Point Hope not yet received.

I want to urge the need of two nurses if you have a hospital., one to relieve and assist the other. The work is too hard for one.

Let me call to your attention the fact that if you establish the hospital here it will be imperative that there be plenty of fuel here. I want to call your attention to what I have written in one of the enclosed letters about food and fuel for the sick and poor.

I fear we are to be handicapped again this next winter as we were the last. Food for ourselves came on the Herman but all our clothes and dry goods are in the mail which I suppose is in Point Hope.

This is a great and good work and we enjoy it, but I would that the fuel question might be solved and the friction removed.

These people are kind and gentle and easily to be entreated, responding to every kindness. May the Lord bless them and keep them and lead them into the perfect light.

Cordially yours, *J. A. Marquis*

I find I have closed this letter with many things unsaid. It is going to be difficult to cover all the ground. In answering your eighth question in regard to water and tanks it has occurred to me that Dr. Condit came down the Yukon and doubtless visited the hospital at Fort Yukon and knows better than I the better plan in regard to how to handle the water supply. I think the same is true in regard to heating. He probably saw their furnaces there. I think quite likely there is a better roofing paper than we are now using, mentioned above, though this is doing well so far.

When you send toilets there should be at least six of them.

I have not located the chimneys in my plans as I did not know which method of heating you would adopt. I have said nothing about what was needed in the operating room, such as a good sterilizer, operating table, instruments, cotton, bandages, gauze, plaster bandages, lysol, formaldehyde, iodine, etc, will consider these things in detail in my first winter mail. I wish I could understand why there is such a hitch about the coal supply. You speak of ten tons of coal at Point Hope for us. Is that all the coal the Beard thought was needed here this year? Do you know if it were here now it would not keep the kitchen and office fires going all the coming winter, and do

John A. Marquis, D. D.---4

you know there is not one pound of coal here for church services all the coming year? You may ask, if there is so little coal, why do you stay? First, because we are needed both for the medical work and for the spiritual work and we know we can help those that need help. That is what we came here for and it is "a field already white for the harvest and the laborers are few." We know we have been and are helpful for we have been told so many times. Second, we remain because the hardships of going out this year are nearly as great as remaining and if the worst comes to the worst we will go to Wainwright and stay until we can get out next year. Bear with me if I say we probably shall feel obliged to go out next year unless we can be sure we will be kept warm if we remain and there is enough coal to properly warm the church for its services. Forty tons a year is none too much to keep things going as they should.

In regard to a furlow we feel we wish to remain as long as our health permits as at our age when we go out we shall not expect to return. I can not tell you how sorry we are that you did not reach Barrow, both because we would like to have a heart to heart talk with you and because we are sure if you had seen the work on the ground it would be a great help and incentive to you and because it would have been so helpful to our people and to the work here.

We have wished many times we could meet the members of the Board personally and talk together of our mutual interests.

I see there are still a few things that should be considered.

It would be a great help if two or three carpenters could be sent up to put up the hospital. Do not insist on this, but I am sure the mechanical part would be better executed. I am willing to oversee it and do the best I can if it can not be done any other way.

Most of our natives are very poor carpenters and require constant watching. I do not feel they should be required to give all their labor in building the hospital. They are really not able to do it. It would work a hardship on them, if it could be brought about, which I doubt, as poor as they are. My judgement is it would be better to hire a few of the best carpenters to do the most of the work.

There will need to be an ice cellar, ice house and coal house also. Only dimension stuff need be used for these and ship lap.

The ice house 12x12 with an outer wall 14x14, plain gable roof for the inner walls, filled between and over roof with sod. The coal house 12x14, eight feet to eaves, ice house about the same height.

There should be four, no eight window sash for the toilets. Windows and doors should be of stock size, because cheaper so.

Windows in groups of three in front and rear, in all other places single. Second story windows, dermer as shown on front page of "An Arctic Hospital, which I am using for the front elevation of my ground floor and second story plans.

Plan ceilings below to be eight feet.

Dr. Marquis we are trying to live a christian life and to set a good example before these people and to do His will. If we have made mistakes it has been of the head instead of the heart.

We covet earnestly the best things and to lead these people into a higher life. Any thing that hinders that is a great sorrow to us.

Sincerely,

F. H. Spencer

Barrow, Alaska.

October

Seventh

1919.

Mr. Varian Banks, Asst. Treasurer,
New York, N. Y.
156 Fifth Ave.

My dear Mr. Banks:-

I want to call your attention first to the date of this letter and to inform you we have received no letters from you since the ships were here in 1918 except one letter dated Nov. 4, 1918 containing a statement of my account up to the beginning of our fourth year. As you know the "Bear" did not reach Barrow again this year and our mail and supplies were landed at Point Hope where they still are. All our clothing and dry goods are probably there, though we have heard nothing as to whether they were shipped or not. Drugs and all other needed supplies have not arrived up to date. I speak of these things that you may understand if we seem to disregard any directions you may have sent it is because your letters are not here and so we are in ignorance of your instructions. As I wrote you in my last we had only a little over a hundred sacks of coal here for the coming winter. I also wrote you of the ice conditions and of the coming of the Herman, Sea Wolf and Bender Brothers. Also that Mr. Van Valin and his family were expecting to go out if they could find a way. When it became so late before we heard any thing as to the "Bear" and mail and it was so uncertain there would be any way to go out, Mr. Van Valin came to me and asked if he sent men and boats for coal for himself for another year, if he found a way to go out would I take the coal. I told him I would be glad to do so, but I could not pay him money for the coal but would have to give him an order on your Board. Accordingly on the second of Sept. he hired men and three whale boats to go down the coast sixty miles for coal. He promised to give them two dollars in cash for every sack they brought to him. They were perfectly satisfied and started with that understanding. The very next day Mr. Gram hired five whale boats to go to the same place for coal for him. But as it was whaling season and the men did not want to go he had to pay them three dollars a sack and furnish food before he could get them to go. Before they returned Mr. Van Valin was gone. We took pains to have it generally known that the coal Mr. V. had sent for was to come to us. and ever since one in the village understood that. Because of bad weather it was nearly three weeks before they returned. As soon as they were here Mr. Gram wrote the following letter. "Paul Patkotak, I understand that you had three whale boats down the coast after coal, that men of your boats were short of grub, and that you and your men were furnished food by the government crews. These rations cost \$7.00 per boat for eight boats. Your share of this for three boats is \$21.00. We look to you for settlement for this as you are at the head of the expedition. You can pay either with coal,

Mr. Varian Banks---2

cash, or grub. This must be arranged for before the 25th of this month. We are glad the boys were able to help you out with this food. Please call and let me know what you intend to do. If you want to pay with coal we will allow you \$3.00 per full sack. Yours, D.W.Cram." Mr. Cram knew that coal was coming to us. He had two objects shown by the underscored words. You do not get the full force of that because you do not know how afraid a native is of a government white man. The letter came into Paul's hands at our house. We did not want to become involved with Mr. Cram in any way so we took it to Mr. Brower for advice as to the best course to pursue. When he first read it he said to me pay it. Accordingly I started back to do so and when a short way a boy overtook me saying Mr. Brower wanted to see me. When I returned he wrote something like this. "Mr. Cram, Your letter to Paul Patkotak has come under my observation and as I am financing this expedition enclosed find \$21.00. Send receipt for the same in favor of the Cape Smythe Whaling and Trading Co. Respt. C.D. Brower. The same day Mr. Brower received the following, "My dear Mr. Brower, Your letter just received. Inclosed find your \$21.00 no receipt will be necessary. Paul's hand was the only visible evidence we had of the head of the expedition and as I will have to give an account of every cent spent, the action was taken this morning. Since you are back of the proposition we can adjust it on the regular vouchers of the Bureau of Education I presume. Yours truly, D.W.Cram, U.S. Gov't. Teacher." Before Mr. Van Valin went away he paid to me \$200.00 in cash for which I gave him an order on your Board to be charged to the coal account of this mission. I did not know at the time he had obtained the money of Mr. Brower. As Mr. V.'s arrangement with the natives was to pay them cash, when the price was raised I took \$109.00 of my own money and paid them \$309.00 for 103 sacks of coal and gave Mr. Brower an order on your Board for the \$21.00 for food to be charged to the coal account of this mission. Accordingly your Board owe me the \$109 I took out of my own money to pay for this coal. We are hiring natives to go for coal so as this coal is surface coal and gives little heat. We shall have to pay for this by giving orders on Mr. Brower for food and will give him an order on your Board for the amount to be charged also to the coal account of this mission. We are only keeping one fire, and that in the kitchen and no fire at the church, the natives furnishing what they can to warm the church. I wrote you when the Herman came the wife of the government teacher came to be with us while she was confined. They came up here last April to make the arrangements and stopped the first night at the school house, but because of lack of tact on the part of Mr. and Mrs. Cram they only staid there one night, their child taking cold there. We gave up our own bed while they were here that they might keep the baby by the fire. It was understood they were to come to the mission at the time of confinement. As soon as I knew the Herman had arrived I hired a boat to go out and bring Mrs. Gregg in. Mr. Cram went down to that boat and told the natives he was going out for Mrs. Gregg. When he went on board he told her he had come for her and she put him off - not wanting to go with him.

Mr. Varian Banks---3

The white men on the Herman got next to what Mr. C. was doing and blocked it though he twice followed her where he could speak to her alone and kept urging her to go ashore with him. Finally Mr. Brower sent a note to me. When he did that Mr. Cram followed him and wanted to know what he was doing. Mr. B. told him it was on business. Mr. C wanted to know if he sent it to the station. Mr. B. gave him the same answer. Mr. C. held the boat I hired out to the ship for six or seven hours. Finally I hired a boat again and went out and brought Mrs. Gregg in. The trouble with these people is big ego and lack of tact. Mr. and Mrs. Forrest were at Wainwright and had trouble with Mr. and Mrs. C. Mr. and Mrs. Gregg are there now and have had trouble with them. Mr. and Mrs. V. had trouble all the time they were here. All the white people here have had trouble with them. I do not like to write these things but they mix up so in the affair of the mission it is almost impossible to leave them out. It grieves us that we have to go to Mr. Brower, a man of the world and not a christian, for protection, while these people are members of the Presbyterian church and he a minister. It is all wrong and a great sorrow to us. Before leaving this I want to ask you not to use Mr. Brower's name in any way. He has stood by us but he is first of all a business man and would resent the use of his name in any controversy. Be kind enough to consider this entirely confidential. The last ship had only been gone a short time when both Mrs. Spence and myself were taken sick from exposure due to lack of fuel. As Mrs. Gregg had to be where there was a fire, and there was only one, I was much in the cold and took cold in my ears and throat and even yet can not hear unless people speak loud. My wife took cold conducting Junior in the church without a fire and had an ulcerated tooth and swollen face from which she has just recovered. This brings me to the hardest thing I have to write. Unless your Board can find some way to get coal up here to keep us warm we shall have to go out. We do not want to do this. Our heart is in this work. We especially want to help to build a hospital here and get it in good running order at least before we leave. It will be a great disappointment to us to have to go out next year, the more so if you are able to send up the material for a hospital. Let me urge you not to undertake this unless you can find some way to supply plenty of food and fuel and supplies for its maintenance. Please convey to Dr. Marquis our appreciation of his very kind letter written from Nome. When Mrs. Spence and myself were sick and things looked dark, with no mail and no supplies, we read over again his letter and his words of appreciation and encouragement were like a helpful medicine and gave us new courage. It might seem from what I have written before that I thought the Herman the only solution of transportation up here. On the contrary I would rather almost any other way be provided. But as things are now, it is the only ship of any size that reaches here every year. The natives said this year, they ought to put Capt. Pederson on the "Pear" then it would come to Barrow. There will be no school here probably this year for lack of fuel and supplies. I presume the cost is prohibitive, but I should think it would be better for the Bureau of Education and your Board together to have a ship of your own.

Mr. Varian Banks---4

Should you make arrangements to send freight by the Herman the coming year it would be best I think to have it shipped through Mr. Prower because of our previous experience with the Captain. I went out to the Herman as related above and was treated courteously and the Captain came to the mission on his return to take Mrs. Gregg aboard, but he has no love for missions, notwithstanding he is an efficient Captain in ice conditions. It would be a great help to us also if you could prevail on the authorities at Washington to send the mail on the Herman as that gives us ten days or two weeks usually before the "Pear" reaches here. If you can not do this perhaps Liebes and Co. would be willing to enclose a letter to me from you with their letters to Mr. Prower. As to the plans I sent to Dr. Marquis it may seem perhaps they call for too many rooms. You can have a hospital of one room, which is better than none, but an efficient hospital requires certain things to make it efficient. I tried to be conservative and at the same time efficient. There has to be a dining room and kitchen, rooms for nurses, an operating room and separate rooms for males and females and children. An obstetric ward is also a necessity. The supplies needed will not differ materially from any small hospital. Sterilizer, operating table, disinfectants, fumigators, dressings, etc. The list can be obtained from any hospital. Whatever is latest in the treatment of the various forms of tuberculosis, that we will need. Send also any late works on the subject of the hospital treatment of T.B. The boat and motor were needed more here this year than any previous year. I was able to go to the Point only about three times from the first of July until the first of October on account of ice conditions when I could have gone twice a week all summer if I had the boat and motor. It was such a disappointment it had to be left at Point Hope, which deprives us of its use for at least a part of next summer. Perhaps I ought to say again what I have said before, we have never asked any one, white or native any thing for our services. We came here not to make money but to be helpful where ever the opportunity opened. One reason Mrs. Spence was sick was because for seven nights after the baby was born she did not have her clothes off and had very little sleep and as soon as Mrs. Gregg was gone we helped Mr. and Mrs. Van Varin, who were anxious and in trouble as to how they were to get out. After they were gone she collapsed. We are both better now but not entirely recovered as yet. In addition to the things I have asked for in my previous letters we need a good glass cutter, a dust pan and some wicks for the Rochester lamp. Would be glad if you could send us by return mail ten pounds of good fertilizer so we can raise lettuce under glass next year. If I have not previously mentioned it also send us one pound S.H. Kennedy's Ext. Pinus Canadensis, and a dozen Antiplogistine. There will be very few people here this winter, especially if the school is closed, nearly every one that can will go trapping or trading. It looks as though our Christmas will not be up to the average, though we will do every thing possible under the circumstances to make it as happy as we can.

Cordially,

Barrow, Alaska.

October

Twenty-seven

1919.

John A. Marquis, M. D.
New York, N. Y.
156 Fifth Ave.

Dear Dr. Marquis:-

It is with some hesitancy I venture to write you a second time as I fear my first letter may have drawn largely on your time and patience by its length and the unpleasant things there spoken of. There are some things in this country that seem to me should be brought to the attention of your Board. Down the coast about a hundred miles is a village of about a hundred and fifty people, about fifty being members of this church when we came here. Sixty miles beyond is another village of about fifty people, about twenty five of whom are also members of this church. I have been to the first place once since coming here. It does not seem possible to properly care for the medical work at Barrow and Point Barrow and be long away from home, and yet these people are suffering both spiritually and physically for the want of proper oversight. Once since we came here an Episcopal minister visited both places and baptized infants. He wrote me saying he did this in a brotherly way. Only last week one of the more intelligent of the natives from there was visiting us and asked whether they were Presbyterians or Episcopalians, saying they would prefer to be Presbyterians as the Episcopalians used tobacco and were not careful about Sunday. I am sorry to say the teachers there since we came here are not spiritual people and I am told there is much Sabbath desecration. Twelve miles from here is Point Barrow. Up to the time we came here I understand they have never had regular medical service or a minister regularly on Sunday to conduct service. As a consequence they are much behind the people at this place, so much so that it is striking, so that we have put much time and effort on that place to improve it both spiritually and physically. We have had some of our people go from here since we came here far to the east on the north coast, near to the Canada line. They write us they try to teach the Bible to the natives and they will not believe it and laugh at their teachings. Our own people at this place are but about thirty years removed from heathendom. These things pull on our heart strings and make us wish we were young again so as to be able to push this work. There is a great opening on this coast and the interior for a young medical missionary with a great zeal in his heart for souls. Then there are reindeer camps long distances that should have both medical and spiritual supervision. Knowing what I do now, when we came five years ago we should have brought with us a small boat and Evinrood and a motor sled if there is a practical one or failing that an auto that will work at twenty five below zero.

4.
Dr. John Marquis--2

There are a few things we should have here whether the hospital comes or not. One of them is what is known as a Trial Case for fitting glasses. Since coming we have bought from our own funds many pairs of glasses and given them to the natives needing them. We are out of the weaker lenses, from half a diopetre to a diopetre and a half and the cost of living here has become so great we do not feel able this year to replace them. Every year since we have been here we have written your Board of the need of food for the sick, but none has ever been sent. There is a need all the time of milk, rice, hard bread, flour, fruit, etc. While Mr. Shields was living he saw that we had something of this kind from the government, but since the Richardson's left all this has been cut off. I am sending to your Board this year through Mr. Banks two copies of the medical requisition we expect to send out this year. It calls for a much larger quantity of the drugs we use the most than we have ever ordered before. I am sending these to your Board on the first winter mail as it has occurred to me possibly why we have not received all that was ordered was because the order did not get there in time. Might I ask you to see that this matter is taken up with the Bureau of Education in time to have the matter adjusted in time, if we are to stay here another year. Take for instance the order for the tincture of Iodine. It may seem to the government we are ordering too much. As a matter of fact we used more the last year than we are ordering and are supplementing this by asking for a pound of the crystals of Iodine and a gallon of alcohol besides. It was because we had both the latter in the two hundred dollars of drugs your Board bought for us when we came here that we have been able to get along at all. We have fallen back on those drugs you let us have many times since we came here when we would have been entirely out if we had not had them. In addition to this Mr. Brower has gone on the ships and taken all the drugs he could get and turned them over to us and has ordered drugs each year himself and turned them over to us. There is no use of keeping a doctor if you take away his tools. It is not easy to look one, two or three years ahead and decide what is best to do. We have thought over the matter of staying here and prayed to be directed wisely in it. We have been here next summer five years. If we are well then we would like to stay longer, but your Board or whoever furnishes the funds for a hospital will be at large expense. This ought not to be for a short time. To make it a complete success will require years. Upon its success depends the future of the Eskimo. We dare not decide this ourselves. If it were for one, two or three years we would undertake it gladly, provided we have our health, but to carry it that far and have it dropped would be a great misfortune. We leave the matter to your decision and that of your Board. There is one other matter I intended to speak of as needed in the work here now and that is a dental engine and supplies for temporary filling of teeth. Including an elementary book on dental work should be sent with it. In closing I can assure you it has not been easy to write this letter, involving as it does the possible relinquishment of a work dear to our hearts. Fraternally,

Antony Richardson could have given you some of the things you need.
do you -
to tell the natives
F. H. [unclear]

APR 5 - 1920

8-315

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF EDUCATION, ALASKA DIVISION

ALASKA NATIVE SCHOOL, MEDICAL, AND REINDEER SERVICE

STATION Barrow, Alaska,

Dec. 26, 1919, 19

Rev. John Dixon, D.D.,
Board of Home Missions,
156-5th Ave., N.Y.

My dear Mr. Dixon:

Yours of July 8th was received on Christmas day-the first regular mail we had received for for eight months.

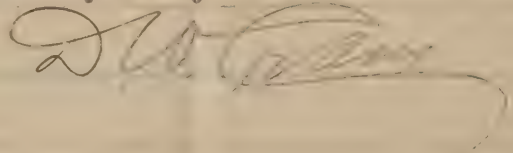
Both Mrs. Cram and my self wish to thank you most heartily for the assurance it contained, and which added greatly to our Christmas joy.

I cannot tell you how deeply we regret the fact that Dr. Marquis did not reach Barrow. It would have been a great pleasure to have met him here.

I hope he does not judge Barrow by the by the wilderness wastes between here and Point Hope. The wilderness is here. But here are souls and that changes the aspect of any place however desolate.

With best wishes for a Happy New Year.

Yours very truly



June 21, 1919.

Memorandum in re Alaska.

If possible visit Anchorage and discuss situation there with Dr. Condit.

McBride definitely decides not to do back to Alaska, until Presbyteries are given freer hand, and measures taken for a pastor-at-large, or similar person to do the work of pioneering and organizing.

Discuss propriety of offering McBride position of pastor-at-large for Yukon Presbytery.

Correspondence given to Dr. Marquis to take
to Alaska.

- - - - -

Copy of first petition received from Anchorage Church
for removal of Rev. H. M. Course - dated Jan. 2, 1919.

Copy of letters of May 5th and June 19th to Dr. Condit.

Copy of letter from Congregational Board (Rev. F. L.
Moore), June 4th, giving plan for federation of two
churches in Anchorage; June 17th, in regard to Mr.
Bollinger serving the two churches; Dr. Dixon's let-
ter of June 19th to Mr. Moore.

Copy of letter from Mrs. Course - dated May 6th and
one from Mr. Course - dated June 12th.

Copy of letter from Mrs. A. G. Wilt, enclosing a com-
munication addressed to Dr. Condit and signed by sev-
eral members of the church and congregation; copy of
Dr. Dixon's letter to Mr. Wilt, dated June 20th.

Rec'd Jan. 29, 1919)

(C O P Y)

Anchorage, Alaska, January 2, 1919.

Board of Home Missions, Presbyterian Church,
156 Broadway,
New York City.

Dr. J. H. Condit,
Juneau, Alaska.

Rev. A. G. Shriver,
Cordova, Alaska.

Gentlemen:-

The First Presbyterian Church of Anchorage was, during the pastorate of the Rev. J. L. McBride, a going and wide-awake church, and probably the liveliest church in the Territory.

The recent war not only claimed the services of our efficient pastor but also depleted the Territory of a large percentage of its population. We realize that you, too, were hampered in your work and found it difficult to get suitable pastors. The winning of the war, however, we gladly place before all else and accepted resulting conditions as a matter of course. Now that the war is over, people are returning to the Territory, perhaps in far greater numbers than ever before. Anchorage is an important field, and the center of what will become a thriving and productive commonwealth.

The leader of the church here we believe should be a live- wide-awake man of the type of J. L. McBride, one who is especially adapted to the work of aggressively seeking out the cosmopolitan population that comes to Alaska, which population too often neglect their former church affiliation and drift away from the church. The present incumbent, Rev. H. M. Course, we believe to be a good man, doubtless well suited to the work in the farming section of Washington from which he came, but wholly unadapted for the work here.

We, the undersigned, Board of Elders and Trustees, of the Presbyterian Church of Anchorage, unanimously and urgently request the immediate return of the Rev. J. L. McBride to the pastorate here, having implicit confidence in his ability to strengthen and fortify the Kingdom of God in Anchorage and vicinity.

This request is made, not because of any personal feeling of ill-will towards Rev. Course, but wholly because it is what we believe for the highest welfare of the church here. You are respectfully urged that this change be made at the opening of navigation, Spring of 1919.

The church, at present, is rapidly declining in attendance and financial support.

Trusting that you will accept this letter in the spirit in which it is written, to the end that we may receive your hearty cooperation in building up the church in God's Kingdom, we are, wishing you God's greatest blessing in your work,

Fraternally,

(Signed)	D. H. Williams	Elder
	Arthur H. Miller	Elder
	Carl D. Pollock	Elder
	Winfield Erwin	Trustee
	Fred Carlquist	Trustee
	Sam'l. McNiece	Trustee
	M. H. Baker	Trustee
	A. Frodenberg (?)	Trustee
	R. N. Moyer	Trustee

(234)

June 19, 1919.

Rev. James H. Condit, D.D.,

Juneau, Alaska.

My dear Dr. Condit:-

I am sending you a copy of a letter received from the Congregational Home Missionary Society suggesting a plan by which their church and ours at Anchorage might be enabled to worship together with advantage to both congregations. I am hoping that you and Dr. Marquis can confer on that point when you meet each other on your trip.

I am also enclosing a copy of a letter from the Congregational Home Missionary Society in which it is stated that Mr. Bollinger has recently visited Anchorage and that he had been approached by the people of both churches with the suggestion that he be the man to lead the two churches for the next year. I have replied to this suggestion stating that a formal call has been made by the Presbyterian Church for Mr. McBride's services, and that we have promised Mr. Hughes that if Mr. McBride should not accept the call, that he would be sent to Anchorage to hold the place temporarily until definite and permanent arrangements could be made.

I sincerely hope that you will have a very prosperous trip with Dr. Marquis, benefitting you both physically, as well as enabling you to guide in the wisest way the administration of our work in Alaska.

And with heartiest good wishes, I am,

Cordially yours,

Enclosures-

JD/I.

John Dixon

P.S. I am returning the letter of Mr. Course to you dated May 16th, as requested by you. I am very sorry for the brother, but I assume that his relationship to the Anchorage church is a closed chapter.

D.

(C O P Y)

May 5, 1919.

Rev. James H. Condit, D.D.,

Juneau, Alaska.

My dear Dr. Condit:-

I have received your letter with the vouchers for Mr. Course. They will be paid, and also a check sent to Mr. Gould to cover his expenses as indicated. Neither Mr. Banks nor I understand fully the itemized expenses and will authorize Mr. Gould to take it up with Mr. Course.

I am disappointed concerning Anchorage. The Board has been put to heavy expense returning Mr. Course because they did not like him, when they have not contributed, so far as we are informed, a single dollar to his salary. This can not go on. The Anchorage people must be told in the kindest way possible, nonetheless positively, that the Board expects them to raise the largest reasonable sum towards the pastor's support before anyone will be sent to them. We, therefore, advise that a personal and thorough canvass be made of the Anchorage congregation without delay so that the Board may know what will be paid by the congregation before it enters into any engagement with another minister.

Cordially yours,

(Signed) John Dixon

JD/I.

(C O P Y)

THE CONGREGATIONAL HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY
287 Fourth Avenue, New York.

June 4th, 1919.

Rev. John Dixon, D.D.,
156 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Dr. Dixon:-

We have given further thought to the problem of our churches at Anchorage and beg leave to submit for your consideration the following plan to be followed by the Congregational and Presbyterian churches in that place for the next two years:

1. We would suggest, first, that the churches be federated for two years on a fifty-fifty basis.

In order that as much as possible be raised upon the field, we would suggest that each church as a denomination assume one-half of the salary, but that it be left to each denomination to adjust the amount the Board should invest. For example, if the total salary were \$1,800., the Congregationalists would be responsible for \$900. If the Congregational Church locally could raise \$300., that would leave \$600. for the Home Missionary Society to invest. Let the Presbyterian Church work the matter out on the same basis.

2. That each church retain its denominational relationship as far as organization, benevolences, etc., are concerned.

3. That members shall be received into either church according to their choice.

4. That the above be the general basis upon which we will conduct the federation, further details to be worked out by the field men, Mr. Bollinger and Mr. Condit. If they desire to make radical changes, let them refer the matter back to us.

5. That the pastor be chosen from either denomination after consultation between Mr. Bollinger and Mr. Condit and the respective Superintendents in Washington.

I think this covers the points we discussed the other day. If you have any further suggestions before the plan goes forward, we shall be very glad to receive them.

Trusting that the foregoing suggestions will work out for the furtherance of our mutual interests in Anchorage, I am

Yours very sincerely,

(Signed) Frank L. Moore.

(C O P Y)

THE CONGREGATIONAL HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY
287 Fourth Avenue, New York.

June 17th, 1919.

Rev. John Dixon, D.D.,
156 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Dr. Dixon:-

A recent letter from our superintendent in Seattle brings the information that Mr. Bollinger has recently visited Anchorage. While there, he was approached by people of both churches with the suggestion that he be the man to lead the two churches for the next year. There would be nothing to prevent his continuing the supervision of other Congregational work while serving in Anchorage. I should be glad to hear from you immediately as to how this plan would appeal to you.

Will try to see you soon about the matter of transportation in Alaska. It may be that we can, as you say, get a half loaf if we cannot get the whole.

Cordially yours,

(Signed) Frank Lincoln Moore
C.

FLM/C

(C O P Y)

June 19, 1919.

Rev. Frank L. Moore,
287 Fourth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Moore:-

The matter of a federation at Anchorage between the Congregational and Presbyterian Churches was taken up yesterday. I am glad to report that the principle involved in your suggestion meets with our heartiest approval. At Anchorage and everywhere else where it can wisely be done, we are glad to cooperate. I shall send your proposition out to Alaska for the consideration of our brethren there and will make report to you as soon as their recommendations are received by us and acted upon.

Since the receipt of your first letter there has come a second one, stating to us that Mr. Bollinger had recently visited Anchorage and that he was approached by the people of both churches to lead the two churches for the next year. The difficulty in the way of our giving immediate approval to this plan is that the Presbyterian Church at Anchorage has sent a formal call for the services of Mr. McBride. We have received it within a few days. Then, we have promised Rev. J. L. Hughes, who formerly was our missionary in that region with headquarters at Matanuska, that if Mr. McBride did not return to Anchorage we desired him to take hold of the work there temporarily until further and more definite arrangements can be made. These facts compel us to ask you to give us time to see how the plans already made will work out. You may count upon our keeping you informed.

With best wishes, I am,

Cordially yours,

(Signed) John Dixon.

(COPY)

Anchorage, Alaska, May 6, 1919.

My dear Dr. Dixon:-

As the wife of a home missionary you are not unknown to me. We have appreciated the personal interest you have taken in our affairs. Now that a special and very severe trial has come to Mr. Course and myself, I am going to state frankly our side of the case.

We came here as you know the first of last August. For two months in the fall everything was closed on account of the influenza epidemic. Then before the church had recovered from that, the church officers led by two or three we have since learned, wrote a letter to the Home Board complaining of Mr. Course's work and asking that Mr. McBride be returned. Mr. Course has not seen this letter. In fact, he did not know it had been written until in March Dr. Condit wrote to him telling about it. Mr. Course read Dr. Condit's letter to the church officers and he then went on with his work as though nothing had happened. Eight adult members were received into the church and one of them has since been ordained an elder, and the New Era drive secured pledges for \$1,300. For three or four weeks Mr. Course did not tell me that there was any trouble here. He knew I had been working to the limit of my physical strength and the blow would almost prostrate me.

Then when conditions in the church were improving and Mr. Course felt that his work was just getting a good start, Dr. Condit wrote saying that the policy of the Board would be that he seek another field. Mr. Course had asked Dr. Condit to visit the field to see conditions himself but this he practically refused to do. I cannot help but wonder if Dr. S. Hall Young will soon make his plea at the General Assembly for missionaries for Alaska when we who responded to that call last year have been told to go back to Washington!

We are both loyal Presbyterians, though I must confess it makes me especially think of other denominations. The Methodists would give a man a year's trial.

Mr. Course, after receiving Dr. Condit's dismissal still wanted a congregation vote taken. The church officers still led by two or three, opposed it so strongly, in fact, they did not know that was the Presbyterian way of deciding. They claimed that the congregation was practically unanimous in wishing us to go. Mr. Course felt the only thing to do was to resign. But we have found a large number of the church members knew nothing about any dissatisfaction and keenly regret our going.

The church and community is now divided. Some think we should have remained here, that there was no cause for complaint to be sent in to the Board. Among that number are some who say they will withdraw either letters or support if Mr. McBride comes back. The officers wish us to go. The Episcopal minister here who is our friend says, "That could never have happened in an Episcopal Church, the Bishop would investigate." Mr. Hughes thinks our going a mistake.

This is the most selfish church I have ever been connected with. It is perfectly able to assume at least one third of the pastor's salary, but it will assume nothing towards the salary unless it is forced to do so by the Board. After the good result of the canvas, the officials would not obligate themselves for even twenty-five dollars per month. They are not interested in missions. It is the first time that I have been unable to organize a missionary society, or at least, a mission study class since being a pastor's wife. Everything is for self. The Sunday School holds a fifty dollar Libery Bond for itself.

This is where some of the opposition to Mr. Course has arisen. He has urged the Board's claims too much. He always tries to bring a church to self-support as soon as possible. When we went to Waterville, Washington, he was so anxious to bring that church to selfsupport that we lived on a very meager salary in

in order to do so. We cannot understand the lavish expenditure here in Anchorage. We know it is not done in all parts of Alaska, and the church here has grown to think it is its right and does not want this right interfered with by a minister.

I felt led or in fact impelled to write this letter with my husband's knowledge of it but with all responsibility for myself. He is afraid I may convey the impression that the Board is in any way to blame with affairs here. The Home Board is very dear to him for he has been under the Board for fifteen years. It is the conviction that the Board may not know the condition here and in justice should know it, that I write. We certainly appreciate the Board's generosity to us personally.

We leave here about June 1. Mr. Course has no field to go to, the first time this has ever happened, but we go knowing we will be led into just the right work.

Yours in His Service,

(Signed) Mary H. Course.

(Address until further notice will be General Delivery, Seattle, Wash.)

(C O P Y)

Sylvan, Wash.,
June 12, 1919.

My dear Dr. Dixon:-

We have just reached this beautiful spot, 20 miles West of Tacoma, where Mrs. Course and the children will rest a month or two.

Rev. A. B. Keeler, W. Wash. Field man- has some suggestions for me, but I am not in a hurry to locate and will visit a few fields first.

At last the Liberty Bond Mrs. Course and I bought for the Home Board last fall has arrived- just 3 days before we left Anchorage. We enclose it herewith. Also, draft for \$35.00. We sold our furniture for that much more than it cost us, as the exodus last fall made furniture a drug on the market. This spring there is more demand for it, tho even now we sold it for less than it would probably bring in the states. But we want the Home Board to have that increase, with our regards. Credit it to us, from Yukon Presbytery.

I'm also enclosing itemized statement of our expenses from Anchorage to Seattle, with receipts for same. They were more than the original estimate. Fares are higher than we realized, especially for children.

Totals were - - - Tickets	\$ 238.09
Freight	24.36
Drayage, transfer,	12.55
lighterage, etc.	
	<hr/>
	\$ 275.00

I received the \$250. from Mr. Gould in Seattle, leaving \$25.00 still due me. I only asked enough in Seattle to get our baggage off the boat and I'm meeting all the other expenses.

Before leaving Anchorage I took a trip to the end of the Gov't. R.R. as now constructed, North of Anchorage to Talkeetna. I knew there is nothing there for our Church to do at present, but wanted to report from personal investigation. At Montana Creek, there are only 12 or 14 men - not one woman. Only a Gov't. camp. At Talkeetna, the Gov't. plans to sell lots probably in July, and maybe there will be a few more people after that, but very few this summer. At present there are but 4 women and one child - maybe 25 men.

I had previously reported on Matanuska, Eska and Chickaloon. There were even fewer men in the coal mines when we left than a month or so before, but may be as many again this summer, hardly more.

As to the trouble in Anchorage, what shall I say? Possibly but little that will help anybody. You doubtless received a copy of a letter signed by Mr. and Mrs. Wilt, and some 14 others. We greatly appreciate our copy, chiefly, as I told them, because of its extreme moderation. They could have made it much stronger and still remained within the bounds of truth.

Then Mrs. Course wrote you her version of it. I believe she intends to write, with this letter, giving her permission that you use her letter in any way you see fit. She certainly said nothing she isn't willing should be used in any helpful way.

I stated in closing my quarterly report for Mar. 31, that I believed that when Dr. Condit came the trouble would settle itself. I still believe it. But he didn't come! I wired and I wrote him. The first time I ever had to call for help from a field man! and I didn't get it. It is admitted by the leaders themselves that Dr. Condit could have settled the trouble with a sentence. If he had told them to forget it, that absolutely nothing could or would have been done until he could come and visit the field, they say they would have done it. Many hoped it was "forgotten", anyway. Then came his letter virtually dismissing us. And now, when the congregation are making it hot for the officers, their alibi is: "We didn't do anything; we just asked Dr. Condit about it and he dismissed Mr. Course"! I don't want to think wrongly about Dr. Condit, for I don't know him. Didn't get to see him while in Alaska. And his letters were very formal. And I have not heard one solitary person in Alaska utter a single ex-

pression of hearty praise or appreciation of him or his work. (I might add that I heard not one single criticism of Dr. S. Hall Young or his work.)

So I continue to wonder just why Dr. Condit appeared to take no personal interest in the matter. Was it, as I've been told, that he was trying to discredit Dr. Young because Dr. Young was chiefly instrumental in my appointment and Dr. Condit does not like Dr. Young? Not that I care for myself, but I'm thinking of that poor, torn church. A small clique have been trying to run it for a good while. We did not know this till after the trouble arose, but the town did. Their leaders are largely Methodists, used to ignoring the congregation, so they would not allow the matter to be voted on at a congregational meeting, and assured me that we would scarcely receive a single vote. We know now that half the membership didn't know a thing about it, and were - and are - satisfied. Being Methodists, they would have taken Dr. Condit's word as final, and this split, hurting so badly, would have been avoided.

Personally, I think Rev. McBride should not go back there. It will take a new man. And he will have a very difficult task. But the church officers will not make this mistake again.

No two have seemed to agree as to the particulars in which we failed to fill the needs of the field, the dozens of diverging reports were current. We are willing to bear the blame, whether deservedly or not, if only the Lord's work may prosper in coming days. I know my own weaknesses and limitations, and realize the many things I cannot do. But I also know I was unable in that length of time, and under those conditions, to do what I can do. I did "Preach the Word" - the only thing I know to preach, and sought by precept and example to magnify the Lord Jesus Christ.

In so far as I've been the cause of this extra expense and trouble to the Board and the Church, I ask your forgiveness. I fully appreciate the splendid consideration I've received from the Board in it all, nor will I forget.

We toiled and suffered for Anchorage. Mrs. Course almost gave her life for it. We pray God that the harvest may yet come, honoring Him. If this can be, we are willing to be anathema.

Again I thank you for the kindly consideration the Board has shown and ask pardon for anything wherein we've been at fault.

Sincerely and respectfully yours,

(Signed) H.M. Course.

(C O P Y)

Anchorage, Alaska,
May 31st, 1919.

Rev. John Dixon, D.D.,
156 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

Reverend Sir:-

My husband, Mr. W. G. Wilt, wrote this letter in regards to Rev. Course this morning and asked me to have as many sign it that had signed the letter that was sent by the Board here.

Have done so, but in my half hours work have had more sign it although it was not numbers I wanted.

You can readily see that it would take no effort on my part to secure almost two-thirds of the congregation's names by spending a little more time.

Many business men have expressed their regret over the departure of Rev. Course and feel as though he has done excellent work in this field.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Mrs. A. G. Wilt.

(See copy of letter attached herewith)

(C O P Y)

Anchorage, Alaska, May 29th, 1919.

Rev. James H. Condit, D.D.,
Juneau, Alaska.

Reverend Sir:-

We, members of the Presbyterian Church or Congregation of Anchorage, desire you to understand, and also wish to say for the information of other friends of the Rev. H.M. Course who is leaving this Charge, that his standing in this community in general is of a high order both as a minister and as a man. We greatly deplore the circumstances connected with the severance of his duties here, and in addition cannot help but feel that if it had been practicable for any serious effort to have been made by his church superiors in his behalf, that the troubles which were of a very minor character would have been overcome and Dr. Course retained here to the good of the Church and cause.

We assure you that Dr. and Mrs. Course are taking with them the respect, esteem, and well wishes of the great majority of all those who have come in contact with them here.

Yours very sincerely,

(Signed) Mr. & Mrs. W. G. Wilt
J. A. Ince
Mr. & Mrs. W. E. Logemann
Mr. & Mrs. D. B. Rose
Vera F. Kimball
Mr. & Mrs. S. C. Culver
Mr. & Mrs. C. W. Hitchcock
Annie M. MacRae
Mrs. C. M. Eckmann
Mr. & Mrs. William L. Hugel

cy to Rev. John Dixon, D.D.
" " Rev. H.M. Course

Copy for Dr. Marquis

June 20, 1919.

Mr. W. G. Wilt,

Anchorage, Alaska.

My dear friend:-

I desire to acknowledge with the sincere thanks of the Board a communication received from Mrs. Wilt and enclosing a copy of a letter addressed to Dr. Condit, dated May 29th, 1919, and signed by several members of the Presbyterian Church and congregation at Anchorage. We thank our friends who have thus communicated with us for making known to us their esteem of Mr. Course, and desire to state in reply that Mr. Course has carried himself in this whole matter, so far as the Board of Home Missions is concerned, with fine Christian courtesy and consideration. The Board has yielded to the judgment of our brethren in Alaska with regard to Mr. Course's retirement and will gladly cooperate in any way within our power in securing for Mr. Course a happy and acceptable settlement.

Dr. Marquis, General Secretary of the Board, starts in a day or two for a visit to Alaska, making Point Barrow his first objective. It is his hope to get a steamer which will enable him to visit a number of points in Alaska before he returns, and one of them is Anchorage. He is not able to make a definite promise that he can do so, but will eagerly embrace any opportunity that comes within his reach which will enable him to visit that town.

With sincere respect and best wishes, I am,

Cordially yours,

John Wilson

The Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church

IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

No. 156 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

REPORT OF MISSIONARY FOR QUARTER ENDING MARCH 31ST

Please forward this report to the Secretary promptly after the date mentioned.

Name of Missionary H. M. Course P. O. Address Anchorage
 Name of Presbytery Yukon Alaska

STATISTICAL REPORT

In the *Statistical Report*, under "Names of Churches and Stations," please write the name of each preaching place, following each in the spaces on the same line with information as to the quarter's work.

NAMES OF CHURCHES AND STATIONS	PREACHING SERVICES				OTHER SERVICES				MONTHLY MEETINGS FOR MISSIONARY STUDY AND PRAYER		Number of Pastoral Calls	MEMBERS RECEIVED		BAPTISMS	
	SABBATH		MID-WEEK		SABBATH		MID-WEEK		SUBJECTS	Ave. Att.		On Ex.	On Cer.	Adult	Infant
	No.	Ave. Att.	No.	Ave. Att.	No.	Ave. Att.	No.	Ave. Att.							
<i>Anchorage</i>	AM 35 PM 40		<i>Wed</i> 9		SS. 80 CE. 20		<i>Wed</i> 9				200	5	4	1	
<i>Eska (Sta.)</i>			<i>Mon</i> PM 12				1 25 1 25				20				

MAY 7 1919

GENERAL REPORT

ANSWERED

In the *General Report*, please give some details of the various departments of the work, with its trials and encouragements, and any facts or incidents that will inform the Board as to the field, or interest the Home Mission givers throughout the Church at large. Both sides of this sheet may be used.

There has been gradual increase in interest throughout the quarter. Things had not yet recovered from the effects of the Flu. on Jan. 1. Last Sunday's figures were Morning Ch service 62. SS. 83. CE. 20. Evening Service 40.

The 9 rec'd are all good timber. 3 are high school pupils, rec'd on profession, and now officers in the S.S. One man, restored from backslidden condition of long standing during week of prayer is Eldership timber of high rating. Our Victory Fund Drive resulted in our ability to say "A complete canvas has been made," and 70 families subscribed over \$300, 20% of it for the boards. Of that 20% 1/3 will go to the Home Board. These figures of course will have many cancellations, as persons will not stay put, and everything is

very unsettled here. The great meeting is settled for
later than July 1, as Congress adjourned without
appropriating a cent to continue the R.R. construction
and coal mine development. Unless an extra
session is called and makes provision for it the
whole thing will be tied up July 1. As it is our
expected influx this spring cannot now materialize
as far as Unshorage is concerned. The R.R.
commission is dismissing all the men it can
possibly spare. Esko mine, where I preach
every other Monday night has had its force reduced
from 140 to 50, with still further cuts probable.
Chickago mine from 40 to 15. These are
the two best coal camps.

But if Gov't provision is made for the fiscal
year beginning July 1, our pledged amount will
be mostly forthcoming. The Church debt which was
over \$700 when we arrived are now \$300.

A school for the dozen natives here who
are not provided for by the Gov't, was maintained
for 3 months this winter by volunteer services
and supplies. I acted as janitor and taught
the boys such manual training and handicraft
work as could be done with pocket knife and
commonest tools. The Indian Commissioner
of instruction for this district commends the
teachers very highly. He has insufficient funds
to do anything for these natives.

By the time Dr Condit is able to visit this
field I am certain that he will find the senti-
ment of the church strongly back of us. Despite
complaints made early in the quarter when every-
thing was rather topsy turvey as a result of the flu.
We are all getting better acquainted and as a result,
more in love with each other.

Enclosed Check for \$5.00 is from Esko, the only outstation
work I've been justified in doing.

Sincerely yours in His Service.

H. S. R. [unclear]

Home Missions Council
Alaska

1. Decline in white population

On account of business depression the white population has materially declined. At present there is no field for missionary extension here. As business conditions change mining industries now dormant will revive and as business assumed the normal in the states a like result will be manifest in Alaska.

There is also always the possibility of a new "strike" with inrush of people and mission obligation.

The churches therefore should not think of any abandonment of missionary effort for whites but merely accept the present decline as temporary and be ready for the day of larger things.

2. Attention to native work

It is a proper time to stress the work among the natives.

(1) The work accomplished

It may properly be said that the sections known as Southeastern and Interior Alaska have been evangelized in so far as natives are concerned. Farther work in these sections will consist in developing that which is already instituted.

(2) Neglected areas

The neglected native fields are to be found in Western and Northwestern Alaska. The greater part of this area is occupied by the Eskimos. In addition are the Bristol Bay and Cook Inlet territories.

A. Eskimos

There are in the neighborhood of 7000 Eskimo in the district extending north and west from the mouths of the Kuskokwim and Yukon rivers to the Canadian border. The following important Eskimo centres are now unoccupied by any Evangelical church:

(1) Kunivak and Nelson Islands and the Kuskokwim Valley

Kunivak Island furnishes a fine field for reindeer industry according to the Bureau of Education reports. It is difficult to get accurate figures as to the population of this district but it is probably close to 2000 people. This is the estimate of Assistant Superintendent Kilbuck. Included in this district is Hooper Bay whose people are reputed to be the most primitive and filthy in Alaska.

A suitable place for a mission would be on Kunivak Island and this would be a centre from which to reach the entire section.

(2) Pribilof Islands

The Islands of the famous fur seal rookeries.

(3) St Lawrence Island

Formerly occupied by the Presbyterian Church. Population of 264. (284)

(4) Cape Prince of Wales including the Dionedes

Formerly occupied by the Congregational Church. Population 348. A good church building here unoccupied most of the time since erected.

B. Eskimo-Indian

(5) Bristol Bay

With exception of the Carmel Moravian Mission, long abandoned, has never had a Protestant mission.

The Russian Church had one priest, recently deceased, for this entire section, the only missionary among 1200 people. At present there is neither priest or preacher in this section. They are a mixed race, partly Eskimo, partly Indian. Very much neglected and spiritually destitute.

(6) Cook Inlet and Prince William Sound

A few scattered settlements needing attention.

3. Methods

(1) Orphanages

The influenza has left many Eskimo communities with a majority of its residents orphans. This has changed the character of the work largely. The orphanages at Unalaska and Wood Island, for many years the only institutions of the kind in Alaska, have been supplemented by the recently constituted orphanages at Nome and Teller which have taken up this work, of necessity, as the result of the ravages of influenza and as succeeding the regular mission work. It is probable that Bristol Bay and Prince of Wales are in need of similar institutions and that, in general, special attention should be given to the care of the children and young people.

Experience has impressed me with the fact that this is the most profitable and permanent form of mission work. *Adopt 18 orphans - we take 25.* *Mr. Wolfe wants to*

(2) Hospitals

I am convinced that our missionaries to the Esquimaux should be physicians, or in any event persons with medical knowledge. These people need instruction in hygiene and sanitation as well as medical attention. It is more essential that a missionary be able to meet these needs than that he be a preacher. From the spiritual side piety and ability as bible teachers are the essentials.

Barrow is especially in need of a hospital. There is no such institution on the entire coast from Nome to the Canadian line.

(3) Social Centres

Especial attention should be given to community welfare work. There would be a ready response to work of this character.

(4) Training Schools

The training of native workers is important

How this is to be accomplished and how soon it will be possible to formally set about it are questions to be considered.

(5)

Conferences

It would alleviate the depression of isolation, provide inspiration, and make for unity of work and purpose, if conferences were held at stated intervals, with wise and able men present from the outside to teach and counsel.

Because of geographical location as well as distinction in characteristics it is advisable to hold these conferences in two places.

One, to reach the Esquimaux, could most profitably be held at Nome. The other, to reach the other missionaries in Alaska could be most conveniently held at Juneau.

It might be possible to arrange that these conferences of missionaries be held in conjunction with similar gatherings of the teachers under the Bureau of Education.

James H. Condit.

Suggestions in re Alaska Home Mission Property

The question involved is as to the disposal of property held by the Board in Alaska which is in excess of the actual needs for the maintenance of the work.

Fields affected

There are but three fields at present affected, with a fourth, now not used for mission purposes, and which will not be used in the future.

This is the tract at Howkan, now abandoned, and for which the Board holds patent. This tract should be sold if a buyer can be found. It might be disposed of for ranching purposes.

The three fields involved at present are Wrangell, Hoonah and Haines.

1. Wrangell

- (1) Includes 7.81 acres. Of this the lot which includes the church and manse is all that is needed for our purposes.

The entire tract is within the boundaries of the town but is not included in the town plat as it was patented to the Board and excluded from the town survey.

- (2) This ground is not needed for natives and disposal of same does not affect the question of the disposal of mission ground elsewhere.

- (3) The proposition is to sub-divide the excess into town lots to correspond with adjacent lots and dispose of the same for profit to whomsoever will buy. The purpose is to return to the Board the values of these lots for the prosecution of its work elsewhere in Alaska. If possible the proceeds should be used to build a new manse to replace the one now old and uninhabitable.

- (4) It will be necessary to have the lots surveyed and, I suppose, the tract transferred to the town plat.

2. Haines

This includes 266.54 acres. There is here a large tract in excess of what is needed for actual mission operations.

The holdings involve two factors:

- (1) Part of the land is adjacent to the town of Haines and borders on the main street.
- (2) A large portion of the land is outside of the town limits. Part of this, some 15 acres, is under cultivation.

1. Policy of Board regarding "(1)"

- (1) In order to get the natives away from the village and to promote morals and sanitation lots have been leased at nominal rate of \$1 per annum.

- (2) This system has been more or less unsatisfactory (a) because of the difficulty in business details (b) because it withholds title and ownership.

2. As affecting "(2)"

- (1) A large additional portion to that cultivated is fit for farming when cleared and broken and is valuable.

(Alaska Home Mission Property)

- (2) Should a railroad be built from coast at this point to the interior the only available right of way up the Chilcat valley would be through this tract.

3. Hoonah

- (1) The tract includes 15.16 acres. This ground has no present value for sale or cultivation purposes aside from the use suggested for native occupancy. There is little probability that it will ever have much value. Only a small portion is actually needed for manse and church purposes.
- (2) There is great need to encourage the natives of Hoonah to get away from the communal houses and immoral and unsanitary conditions pertaining thereto.

Recommendations:

- (1) At both Hoonah and Haines lots should be quitclaimed to natives at actual cost of transfer.
- (2) In view of nominal cost conditions as to sale by natives to whites and also as to sanitation may properly be included in deeds as part of the contract.
- (3) I believe it better, for the present, to hold the Haines farming land, renting the portion under cultivation. Certain portions now leased by white men would better be continued under the leasing system but with the proviso that they be sold outright if sale can be made to advantage at any time.

James H Condit

*Nome, Alaska.
Sept 11, 1919*

On Budget

Meeting of Joint Committee on Work in Alaska and in Latin America
to consider matters referred to it by the Board at its meeting September 25, 1919.
October 28, 1919, at two o'clock p.m.

Members of above Committees:

On Work in Latin America, Drs. Keigwin, Coffin, Merle-Smith;
Messrs. Phraner and Revell.

On Work in Alaska, Drs. Hays and Beattie; Messrs. Gould, Fenn and Revell.

Present: Drs. Merle-Smith and Keigwin; Mr. Revell.
Drs. Dixon and Young.

Excused: Drs. Hays and Beattie; Messrs. Phraner and Fenn.

Chairman: Dr. Keigwin.

Salaries of Porto Rican Missionaries:

Voted: That the salaries of the missionaries in Porto Rico be
increased to \$1,700. per annum to begin October 1, 1919.

Voted: That a further increase for Rev. J. A. McAllister as Dean
of the Theological Seminary be postponed for the present.

Salaries of Alaska Missionaries:

Voted: That the salaries of the missionaries in Southeastern
Alaska be made \$1,600. per annum from October 1st, 1919.

Voted: That the salaries of the missionaries in Yukon Presbytery
be made \$2,000. per annum from October first, 1919.

Voted: That the salary of Rev. J. H. Condit, D.D., General Mis-
sionary for Alaska, be increased to \$2,200. to date from
October 1st, 1919.

Question of Allowance for Children:

Voted: That the question of an allowance for the children of mis-
sionaries would not be taken up this year.

Salaries of Cuban Missionaries:

Voted: That the salaries of missionaries in Cuba be increased to
\$1,700. per year to begin October 1st, 1919.

Oct. 28, 1919.

Vacations:

Voted: That the matter of vacations be recommitted to the Executive Council for consideration and recommendation.

Claim of Dr. Creswell against the Board:

Voted: That the matter of the claim of Dr. Creswell for salary due him in accordance with the action of the Presbytery of Porto Rico, viz.: payment for one year from September 13, 1916, (the Board having voted to pay him to March 31, 1917, only) be put into the hands of Dr. Keigwin and Mr. Phramer, the committee to visit Porto Rico, and that no action be taken until their return from the Island.

Polytechnic Institute:

Voted: That permission to take on new students or use additional funds can not be considered until the full amount of \$5,600. pledged by Mr. Harris shall have been put into the treasury. When this is done, the Committee of the Board on Latin America will be glad to take the question up for further consideration.

Adjourned-

JUN 20 1918

THE BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS
OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
156 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

WILTON MERLE-SMITH, PRESIDENT
JOHN A. MARQUIS, GENERAL SECRETARY
B. P. FULLERTON, SECRETARY, WESTERN OFFICE
VARIAN BANKS, ASST. TREASURER

June 20, 1919.

Memorandum for Dr. Marquis:

IN RE ALASKAN PROPERTIES

There is need for the adoption of some permanent policy by the Board regarding the use or disposition to be made of the excess land owned by the Board which is not required in the mission work at the various points throughout Alaska territory. The brethren are not unanimous as to the best procedure to be followed; some believe that the leasing idea should be adopted, others, that the excess property not required by the Board should be sold, and still others have felt that the Board should quitclaim to the natives, without charge, small lots of ground on which their homes may be erected.

The point has been made, and it seems to me well taken, that to quitclaim outright, without a fair consideration, building lots to the natives at any one given point, would not only embarrass the Board, but would doubtless cause unfortunate misunderstandings elsewhere as an action of this kind adopted by the Board would become known throughout Alaska generally, and, therefore, the natives of one district would feel that they were not accorded the same consideration.

The present situation concerning two of the properties in Alaska would seem to require different treatment, viz:

HOONAH

At this place the Board owns 15.16 acres; probably 14 acres not required by the Board is available for the use of the natives. *in building homes for themselves.* There is no other land at Hoonah that can be put to such use. The Hoonah natives are now living in community houses, and it has long been the desire of the former missionary there, Rev. George W. Beck, to have this property platted into lots that an attractive proposition may be submitted to the natives by which they can be induced to give up living in the undesirable and unsanitary way as in the past and build separate homes so as to adopt separate family living. It has been Mr. Beck's contention that inasmuch as the land was acquired for the use of the Indians that lots should be quitclaimed, to those who had proven their eligibility for citizenship, without cost.

This plan, however, as above stated, would undoubtedly prove to be unwise. After careful study of the situation I am ready to recommend that we offer building lots to the natives at Hoonah for a sum far below the value of the lots, so that even though ~~it~~ ^{we} may not name a price as large as may be demanded elsewhere, this plan, if adopted, ~~can~~ could be carried out as soon as a survey which is hoped to be made this summer, is completed. Tentative assurance has already been given to Mr. Gladfelter, missionary at Hoonah, that as soon as a survey is made the Board will present an attractive proposition to the natives in order that they may select lots and encourage them to build their own homes.

HAINES

At this point we have a large tract of land containing 266.54 acres. It is, of course, apparent that this amount of land is far beyond our needs and requirements, either now or in the future. Part of this land has been cleared and we now have, through the splendid work accomplished by Rev. E.L. Winterberger, a good sized farm which has been developed so successfully as to bring in profit to the Board up to the time Mr. Winterberger left for Skagway.

The farm implements and live stock have now been sold and the farm leased for the present year, pending final decision as to the disposition to be made of the farm. There is also a considerable tract of land that has been platted and lots have now been leased to the natives and whites for five years from May 1st, 1916 at the nominal sum of \$1.00 per year.

As I understand it, the leasing idea was adopted for the purpose of compelling the natives to recognize the authority and ownership of the Board and to make the lease a legal one it was necessary to name a consideration. The impression has gone forth, although whether it is general or limited I do not know, that this \$1.00 per year is more or less graft enjoyed by the missionary. Mr. Winterberger said that while this might be so or not, he was not disturbed over this rumor inasmuch as the Board had approved of the leasing proposition and the rentals had been transmitted to the Treasurer.

FORT WRANGELL

Here we have 7.81 acres, the greater portion of which is occupied for our work. A rough pencil sketch of a proposed sub-division of this Wrangell tract has been submitted by Rev. J.S. Clark, providing for the retention by the Board of an ample amount of land for the church and manse, the balance to be sold in lots. It is estimated that 36 lots can be sold for an approximate sum of about \$7,000. As I understand it, these lots are not required by the natives, and, therefore, the Board is at liberty to adopt such a plan as it may think best without fearing any embarrassment in connection with the procedure to be followed at other places.

The Board has other properties of less acreage in Alaska, but the foregoing instances will be sufficient for a fairly intelligent consideration by you of the whole property question.

Mr. Winterberger, to whom I had written requesting a frank expression of his judgment from his experience at Haines, wrote as follows:

"I would lay down two or three principles by which applications would be received, and these when made would entitle the natives to purchase at a reasonable rate lots from the mission property on which to build houses. Once, however, sold, I would neither seek to embarrass, nor control the land in any particular. In other words, I would treat the natives in the transactions just as I would treat a white man.

"It must be remembered that so soon as you give title to a lot, every native in S.E. Alaska will know of the transaction. You will not have to make any announcement; they will make it for you."

The point/~~was made~~ made by Mr. Winterberger, and also by Mr. Beck in a conference had with him, as expressed by Mr. Winterberger in the last sentence above quoted, will doubtless represent the judgment of the majority of the men in Alaska. For instance, at Hoonah the natives have been taught by precept and example that they must earn the right to become citizens and a number of them are now eligible for citizenship, and surprise has been expressed by them time and time again that the Board seems unwilling to treat them with the same consideration as one white man gives to another.

The situation at Haines is so different from the conditions which obtain at all the other points in Alaska, and requires a somewhat different treatment. Mr. Winterberger, now at Skagway, whom I trust you will meet, will give you very helpful facts and will be, I am sure, able to propose a permanent plan to be followed regarding the disposition to be made of the large tract of land at Haines.

K.B.

VB/K